

# THE TIMES

## Mr Carter ready to block Europe on Palestine peace move

arter has warned his allies he will block any move the Palestinians in East peace process or

Resolution 242 to reinforce Palestinian rights. In Brussels it is now felt the Nine may merely restate their views at their next summit in Venice rather than risk America's veto at the UN.

### Second thoughts among Nine

ON PAGE 6

Text of Resolution 242  
Begin Cabinet dispute  
Fatal diplomatic moves

Israel: A friendly word 16  
Leading article 17

We can exercise, if necessary, to prevent this Camp David process from being destroyed or subverted and I would not hesitate to use it if necessary," he said. "If the Europeans do come in, we will not permit in the United Nations any action that would destroy the sanctity of, and the present form of, UN 242."

Mr. Carter also said that his Administration was encouraging the Europeans not to intervene in the negotiations "as long as we are meeting and are making progress towards a Middle East peace agreement."

Mr. Muskie has already made clear his endorsement of President Carter's views. At his first press conference since taking office last month, he said he was trying to convince the EEC that initiatives by its member states would dilute the bilateral talks between Egypt and Israel and could well jeopardize their outcome.

Mr. Carter's view is also shared by Mr. Ezer Weizman, the former Israeli Defence Minister, who resigned from the Tel Aviv Government last month. In a television interview, also broadcast here today, Mr. Weizman said he thought the Israeli Government should discourage any new European initiative at this stage.

"We should try and squeeze" everything out of the Camp David process and then a new European move would be unnecessary, he said. In explaining some of the differences leading to his resignation, Mr. Weizman said he thought the Israeli Government should be more willing to move much faster towards Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Solution would be the Pales-

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television inter-

Carter said that

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## Two Arab papers banned from the West Bank

her Walker

Government has popular Arabic

*Al Fajir* and *El*

*Ulate* in the West

Strip because it were inciting the ban is to take light tonight.

said, in an angry:

The papers forbidden because autonomy. But no prevent us from

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the Gaza Strip.

Established an underground

messenger service for exchanging views and maintaining morale. They are in regular contact.

Today in the centre of Bethlehem, one of the least militant West Bank towns, there are four shops which have been shut by the Israelis since May 11 because a Palestinian flag was raised in front of them. The metal doors are locked, no compensation has been offered, and the Israeli word for "closed" has been painted across the front of each large red lettering.

Elsewhere in the town, and in other parts of the West Bank, many other shops have been temporarily shut, either because they were suspected of involvement in attacks on Israelis or because their owners refused to open during Arab protest strikes.

Education has also been badly affected because of the clampdown. In Bethlehem's girls' high school, with 583 Arab pupils, has been closed by the military authorities since

Continued on page 6, col 6

## Gandhi party winning in state elections

In the Indian elections for nine state governments, the Indira Congress Party has won in three states and lost one. The party is winning in the five remaining states, but full results are still awaited. Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, appears to have won her battle to get a two-thirds majority in the Indian Upper House

## Pope braves the rain at airport Mass

Half a million people braved wet and windy weather to hear the Pope celebrate Mass at Le Bourget airport, near Paris. Protected only by a white umbrella, he remained there for three hours and prolonged the ceremony by giving Communion to many sick and handicapped people.

Page 6

Letter: On Britain's nuclear capability, from Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menzies and Mr. F. T. Blackaby; reform of the House of Lords, from Mr. Robert Milburn and Mr. F. M. M. Steiner; criticism of MIND from Mr. W. R. van Straubenzee, MP

Leading articles: Labour Party's special conference; Europe and the Middle East

Features, pages 12, 16

American election records, by Geraldine

Whitehall riposte: A serving senior official says in a paper for the Fabian Society that a politically neutral Civil Service provides "major benefits not to be lightly given up"

"No go" medals: Olympic athletes and sporting associations that decided not to go to Moscow were given medals

Argentina: Arriaga Levi interviews President Videla but gets no explanation for the disappearance of thousands of people

South Korea: General consolidates their hold with inauguration of a military-dominated security committee

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## London blast may be linked with election in Kuwait

By Stewart Tander

Crime Reporter

A delayed-action bomb ex-

ploded yesterday outside the

offices of the Kuwait Oil Com-

pany in New Bond Street, Lon-

don, causing no injuries, some

damage and the possibility of

yet another terrorist incident

provoked by Middle East poli-

cies.

The figures were frightening

after last year's doubling

of the price of oil.

They are more

frightening now," one senior

Bonn government official com-

mented on estimates that the

oil less developed countries

are facing an oil bill of between

\$50,000m and \$60,000m and

interest charges of a further

\$30,000m this year.

While steadily worsening

figures outlining the financial

Continued on page 19, col 6

## Mr Benn steps up the pressure on Labour's moderates

By Fred Emery

Political Editor

Although "Thatcher bashing" produced a facade of unity at the ill-attended Labour Party special conference in London on Saturday, far more visible was the activist left wing's alarm that its recent gains in the fundamental struggle for party power and policy-making might be in danger.

The party's centre and right left this field largely to Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn and his supporters among constituency activists. He wound up the conference with a stirring speech that indirectly repudiated virtually all of what Mr James Callaghan, the party leader, had said in the morning.

But he also seized the opportunity at a crowded "mobilization rally" between conference sessions to launch a campaign for meetings over three months in every town of every party and every union branch to try to force the leadership's "counteraction" at the next full conference.

The reversal of the "block vote" of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering "Workers and Shop Stewards" against the unions' anti-inflationary resolution of the NEC, and the subsequent rousing speech by Mr. Callaghan at the conference, was a major victory for the party's National Executive Committee and marking a resounding victory of the left.

On incomes policy he had been adamant. The next Labour government could only succeed, indeed would not succeed, unless it had, before the election, a settled policy on incomes.

Mr. Benn's prime aim, and the manifesto anti-Callaghan arm of most conference speakers, was to oust just to oust the Tories, but to install next time a Labour government in its own image.

As Mr. Eric Hoffer of the NEC said, "Let us have a Labour government that is dedicated to carrying our policies, as Mrs Thatcher is dedicated to carrying ours hers." So that Labour comes itself to power and does not just put Labour ministers into office.

They mingled historical fact with imaginative projections based on those facts and they aimed to provide an insight into human behaviour which came between a recording of actual events and a dramatist's portrayal of human conflicts which, at its most complete, illuminates the human condition.

She was thinking particularly of such programmes as "Hess" and "Burges," "Philly" and "Mickie" and "Three Days in Sevastopol," all dealing with subject matter no less sensitive than that of "A Man Called Intrepid."

The programme fell into a category developed in the United States in recent years.

Lady Plowden said given to the issues raised by the programme, both inside the IBA and with the companies responsible for the acquisition of the film from the United States as part of the Best Sellers series.

It had been recognized, she said, that the film was not subjected to the same processes of editorial scrutiny by the companies to which a British-made programme would have been.

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## HOME NEWS

**Mr Scargill says coal board is ready to shut more than 50 pits**By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Miners' leaders fear a new wave of pit closures designed to blunt the edge of coalfield militancy for the next three years. South Wales, Scotland and Yorkshire would be worst affected.

Opposition to the Coal Industry Bill, which seeks to phase out operating grants to the industry, is growing among members of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive.

It surfaced at the Derbyshire miners' centenary celebrations at the weekend, when Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire NUM, said: "I want to warn this woman in No 10 who preaches on the altar of nuclear power that the British miners will never again accept the butchery of pit closures."

He claimed that as a result of the Cabinet's decision gradually to withdraw aid from the industry, the National Coal Board had decided to close more than 50 pits. "Their long-term plan is to slice the industry down to 80 to 100 'super pits'. This will result in the loss of over 100,000 jobs and the closure of 130 collieries".

NUM head office experts also conclude that the requirement under the Bill for the NCB to break even within operating grants in 1983-84 will mean an accelerated closure of an "uneconomic unit".

Their calculation is less gloomy than Mr Scargill's, but still produces a shuddering figure of 10 to 12 mines a year over the next three years, including 1980. The closures would be concentrated in South Wales, North Yorkshire, Scotland and the north-east. Pits that are a

by-word for infamy, like Merthyr, are understood to be at risk.

Mr Emlyn Williams, president of the South Wales miners, told the centenary celebration crowd that 12,000 — nearly half the coalfield total — were threatened.

"I believe it is the strategy of the Tories to starve South Wales because they have a support there and nothing to lose politically. They want to destroy the militancy and credibility of the Welsh miners."

"But we will decide, as miners, irrespective of the constitution, that before we will have unemployment we will fight, and fight together. We will make sacrifices, and then we will see what happens afterwards."

The NUM executive is expected to consider its attitude to the Coal Industry Bill on June 12, and the Yorkshire area president yesterday proposed a three-point programme:

1. No more pit closures unless seam exhaustion is proved; this to be offset by developing new mines and expanding existing collieries.

2. Opposition "by all means, including industrial action" to any attempt to impose a closure agreement similar to the one that operated in the 1960s and 1970s.

3. The immediate introduction of a four-day week and an end to systematic overtime, to provide 55,000 new jobs.

Mr Scargill, introduced by Mr Peter Heathfield, Derbyshire area secretary of the NUM, as "the next president of our union", said: "If we do not carry out this policy we shall betray the confidence and trust placed in us."

**TUC pressure on unions in laggards' work dispute**

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of two unions will come under pressure this week from their TUC colleagues to stop their members doing the work of the 27 laggards at the Isle of Grain power station site in Kent who have been in dispute since last July.

The General and Municipal Workers Union is pressing the TUC to instruct the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Constructional Section) and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union to stop their members doing the lagging work.

Mr David Bassett, GMWU general secretary, said yesterday he was "quite confident" that his union's case would be

supported by the TUC. He has been given authority by his union executive to call about 600 laggards at other power stations out on indefinite strike if the dispute is not quickly resolved.

The GMWU executive has also asked for early talks with the Central Electricity Generating Board, but an official of the board said yesterday the dispute had to be resolved between the union and the company carrying out the thermal insulation.

Mr Bassett says in a letter to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC that it was only with difficulty that union delegates were dissuaded from calling a strike.

David Wood, page 17

**Did Russia learn from Britain's invasion of Afghanistan?**

In June's History Today, Thomas Tulenko compares the invasion of Afghanistan by the British Indian Army in the late nineteenth century with the present Russian invasion. He finds significant parallels between them and suggests some lessons the Russians might have learnt.

**Guano and Peru**

The current issue also examines the guano boom in nineteenth century Peru. John Peter Olinger discusses the way Peru mortgaged its guano income to European bankers, while Lawrence A. Clayton describes the horrific way it was mined.

**Other Articles:** The Jews of Venice, David J. Goldberg highlights how they contributed greatly to Venetian intellectual and cultural life.

Neil Ritchie on Masaniello's Revolution in Naples of 1647.

S.G.F. Spackman on Roosevelt.

A.L. Rowse on Sir Richard Hawkins.

Plus special book supplement, including reviews by Edward Acton, C.R. Boxer, J.S. Brewer, Asa Briggs, D.G. Chandler, D.M. Loades, Walter Minchinton, T.O. Ranger, Geoffrey Seed and T.P. Wiseman.

History Today, edited by Michael Crowder is available from your newsagent (60p) or an annual subscription (£7.50) from History Today, 43/45 Annandale Street, Edinburgh, EH7 4HT, Scotland.

**HISTORY TODAY**

**Public sector unions try for link to fight cuts**By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

Tentative steps are being taken towards forging a link between three public sector unions in an attempt to oppose together the Government's public expenditure cuts.

The latest development in a continuing series of talks involving the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), the National Union of Public Employees (Nape) and the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohe) is being encouraged by Cohe to approach made by Nape to approaches made by Cohe.

The long-term aim among officials of the unions is an alliance, possibly in the form of a federation, between the three unions, which would produce a formidable public sector union of nearly 1.7 million members.

They concede that this is probably several years away, but there is a new urgency in the talks because of the massive power cuts in the public sector, which lead inevitably to falling membership and consequently financial difficulties for the unions.

The initial link between Nape and Cohe is likely to be along the lines of the liaison committee of general secretaries and senior officials of Nalgo and Nape which has been operating for some time. That link is about to be strengthened by an agreement to cooperate more closely on research projects.

Mr Alan Fisher, Nape general secretary, said at his union's annual conference last week that he favoured the establishment of a single union for the public sector workers who would have about 2.5 million members. They would have to include a transfer of engagements by public service workers from the Transport and General Workers' and General and Municipal Workers unions.

That is seen as an unlikely prospect because of the two unions' policies of building a broad spread of membership in both the public and private sectors.

On the other hand Nalgo, Nape and Cohe are basically single industry unions and have more in common, including their high proportion of woman members, who are playing an increasingly active role.

Nape's conference last week endorsed a motion calling for the establishment of a single union for the health service. Nalgo, which mainly represents white-collar local authority staff, is wary of any merger because of what members see as hostility from manual workers to joining with supervisory staff.



Musicians on strike playing "Colonel Bogey" while picketing the BBC premises in Portland Place, London, yesterday. Photograph by Jonathan Player

**Musicians will not stop Proms, BBC says**

By Our Arts Reporter

"Sack the management, not the musicians".

The strike is over the BBC decision to disband five of its 11 orchestras as an economy measure.

As for today's music programmes on radio, the BBC said: "We shall just have to wait and see".

The corporation made clear yesterday that it will not entertain any offer to take over the Promenade Concerts, due to begin in six weeks' time.

Musicians were on picket duty yesterday outside BBC premises, making good use of their instruments in a rendering of "Colonel Bogey" in Portland Place. Placards read,

"We intend to continue with the final preparations for this year's Proms and to broadcast them on radio and television. We do not contemplate any substitutions," the BBC said.

All the artists and orchestras were contracted to the BBC and the arrangements were made by BBC staff. "If the strike should continue half-way through the Proms season we will bring them in as soon as the strike ends," said Mr Hibbert.

Mr Stanley Hibbert, assistant general secretary of the Musicians' Union, said he had talked for two hours with Kenny Ball about the strike. "He had very strong reservations because

musicians do not like breaking contractual obligations."

Mr Hibbert also urged the BBC to let the Albert Hall go and release performers from their contracts for the Proms. It was extremely unlikely that the Proms would take place and the BBC would owe it to licence payers not to act in a profiteering way.

If the strike continues, it would be quite wrong for them to maintain the sort of dog-in-the-manger attitude they seem to be expressing." There were people waiting with the means and the talent to "make the thing work" by taking over the concerts themselves, he said.

**MP asks for names of 33 'poverty wage' firm**

By Ian Bradley  
Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, has asked today in the House of Commons to name 33 British companies known paying wages below the poverty line to some of their workers in South Africa.

Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West, is asking Mr Nott to name 50 British companies operating in South Africa that are paying wages below the minimum wage line, a standard down by the European Economic Community.

He is also asking the Secretary of State what evidence of fraudulent returns is provided by companies about wage rates in South Africa and whether further steps will be made mandatory.

A voluntary scheme whereby British companies operating in South Africa report their wages to the Department. From those firms the department estimates 2 per cent of the 100,000 workers employed in South Africa are paid below the poverty line.

Whitehall sources say it is unlikely that a majority of companies will agree to name 50, five of which are Distillers and Vindustries, Tarmac, French and Sons and Witter, were named in Sunday Times yesterday.

Curran Reedy, "Dunkirk", was first published in The Times on June 1.

He wrote it when he was a seaman to express the gallantry of the men who ventured across the Channel in small boats to the rescue of the British Royal Air Force.

Small ships, tall ships. The call went forth for

Craft of every class and rousing to the Long ships, strong ship Scarcely worth song All came sailing gladly flotilla by Light ships, tall ships. Quickly came the right Coaster, trawler, drifter pleasure steamer, beam

Old ships, bold ships, Hearts as good as gold Their historic moment, fabric of a

**Concrete foul on rail lines**

A lump of concrete was thrown onto the railway line at near Nottingham, yesterday after sleepers were put on the line in it.

An accident was averted last week when sleepers were put on the line at Trowell. A spokesman said the latest incident could have been a vi accident.

**In brief****Aer Lingus strike spares pilgrims**

Almost all Aer Lingus flights into and out of the Irish Republic were cancelled yesterday as a strike by 1,100 maintenance men over pay relativities entered its third day.

Fourteen empty planes left Dublin to bring holidaymakers home from the Continent and pilgrims from Lourdes. All charter flights have been cancelled, except those to Lourdes.

Most of the Dunkirk veterans, including General Sir

Peter Hunt, the president of the association and a former Chief of the General Staff, preferred not to make any direct comments on the recent book by Mr Nicholas Harman. It declares the whole affair "a necessary myth" and contains passages referring to Mr Churchill deceiving the French Government as to British intentions and to a number of British troops being drunk and undisciplined.

However, the Rev Leslie Aitken, the Dunkirk Veterans Association padre, rector of the parish of Alvechurch, Worcestershire, who was a rear gunner at the time of the collapse of France, was more direct. In his address at the memorial service he said: "Many books have been written, some of them objectively historical, others autobiographical. Some are controversial, or blatantly sensational."

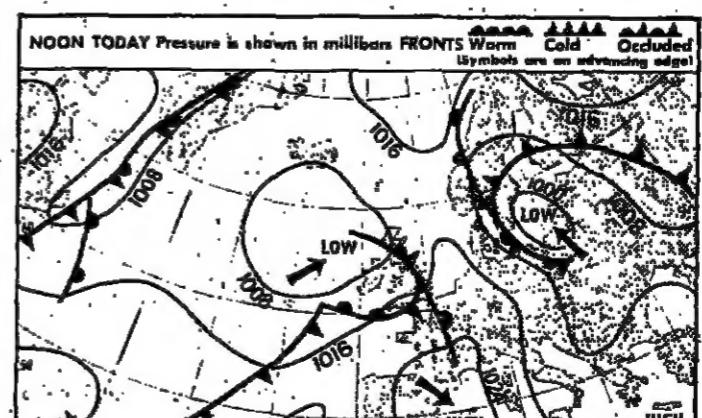
The following poem by W.

**Murder suspect was bailed**

A suspected killer with a list of potential victims was recently freed on bail on assault charges. Essex police disclosed yesterday.

The wanted man, Ian James Sherlock, aged 33, was released on his own surety by magistrates in Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, to appear before a judge at Bedford Crown Court. He was accused of assaulting two women, one of them his wife.

Police yesterday stepped up

**Weather forecast and recordings****Today**

Sun rises: 4.48 am Sun sets: 9.09 pm Moon sets: 8.11 am Moon rises: 12.07 pm tomorrow Last quarter: June 6.

Lighting up: 9.39 pm to 4.18 am High water: London Bridge 4.48 am 7.1m; 5.4 pm 7.1m. Avonmouth 10.13 am 12.7m; 10.33 pm 6.6m. Dover 1.44 am 6.3m; 6.3m. Hull 9.2 am 6.9m; 9.36 pm 6.3m. Liverpool 2.01 am 9.0m; 2.23 pm 8.7m.

moderate; max temp 19° to 22° (56° to 72°F).

Lake District, NW England, Glasgow, Argyll, SW Scotland: Rain dying out during the afternoon. Hill and coast patches: wind 15° to 18°C (59° to 64°F).

Isle of Man, N Ireland: Rain at first, then brighter and mostly dry; wind: SW: moderate; max temp 16° to 19°C (61° to 66°F).

Aberdeen, Moray, Firth of Forth, Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry in the morning, rain later. Wind 15° to 18°C (59° to 64°F).

England: East Anglia, S Wales, SW and central S England, Highlands, NW Scotland: Rain or drizzle at times, becoming mostly dry; wind: SW: moderate; max temp 17° to 20°C (63° to 68°F).

Border, E NE and central N England: Edge of double cell rain.

Mostly cloudy with rain at times; wind: SW: moderate; max temp 19° to 22°C (66° to 72°F).

SE, SW and central S England, Wales, Channel Islands: Rain or drizzle at times, becoming mostly dry; wind: SW: moderate; max temp 17° to 20°C (63° to 68°F).

Scotland: Edge of double cell rain.

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Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Most parts cloudy with showers or rain, but Britain will be mostly dry and warm at first.

Forecast for 6 am to mid-night:

London, East Anglia, E Midlands: Outbreaks of light rain or drizzle at times; wind: SW: moderate; max temp 19° to 22°C (66° to 72°F).

South: Dover: Wind: SW: moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

English Channel, Irish Sea: Wind: SW: moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind: SW: moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

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Outlook for 6 pm, June 3

# 20'S PRICES.

## From £5,490.\*

The surprising thing about the Renault 20 range is the price.

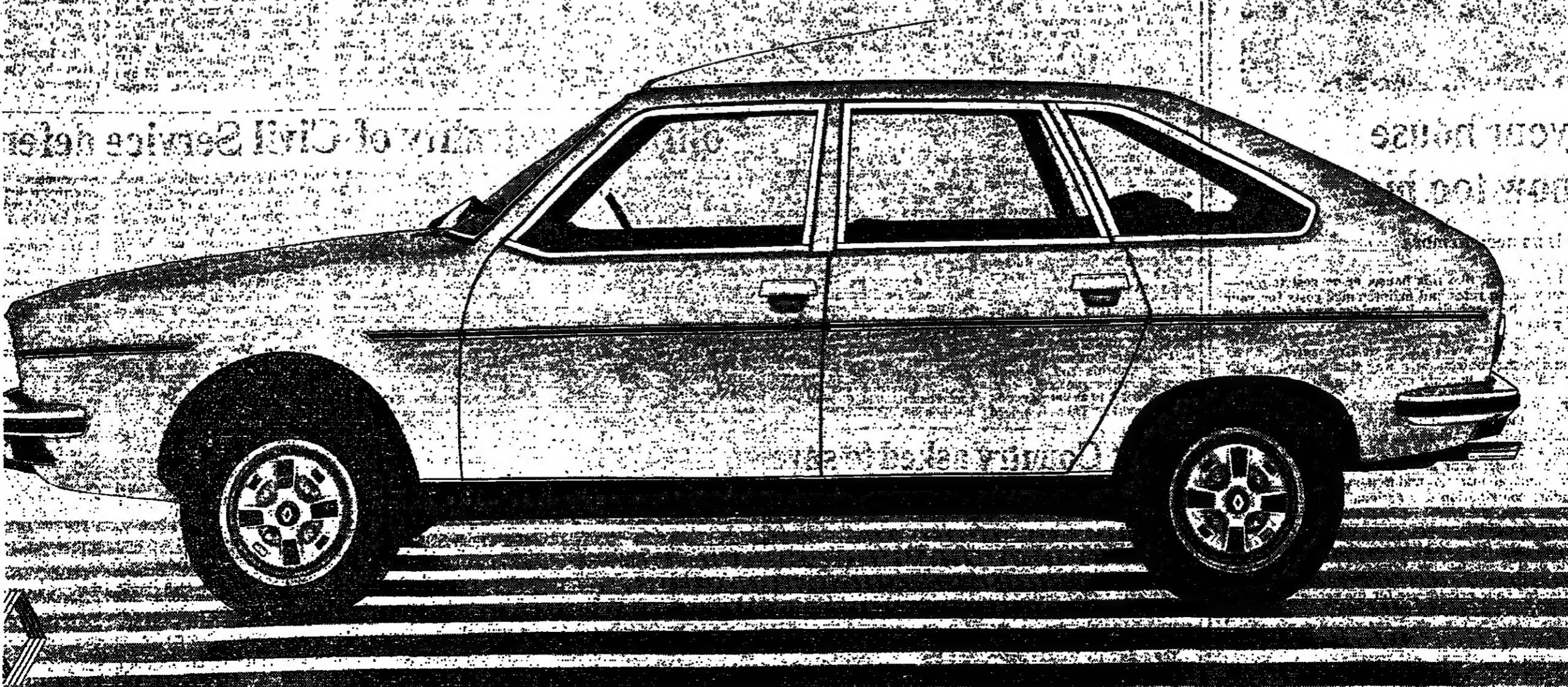
Although the three versions all offer a high level of equipment and performance, the prices start at an amazing £5,490.

Within the range you will find such refinements as power-assisted steering, 5-speed gearbox, electric front windows and centralised door locking, depending which model you choose.

The only way to decide which one you want is to go and take a look round at your nearest Renault dealer.

The Renault 20TL is available from £5,490, the LS from £5,950 and the TS from £6,668.

## RENAULT 20


\*Range of 3 models includes the 1.5-litre Renault 20TL from £5,490, the Renault 20 LS from £5,950 and the Renault 20TS (featured) from £6,668. Prices include 15% VAT, Car Tax and Seat Belts, Number Plates and Delivery Extra. Prices correct at time of going to press. For details of fleet sales, business and for a brochure, write to Renault UK Ltd, PO Box 2, London WC2. For export details write to Renault UK Ltd, Western Avenue, London W3. Ask any of our 400 dealers about low-rate Renault Loan and Insurance Plans. West End Showroom: 77 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2. Renault recommend elf Lubricants.

## HOME NEWS

# SNP in flinty mood expects the recession to boost its attractions

From Ronald Faux

It would be easy but unwise to write off the Scottish National Party. The annual conference, which ended on Saturday at Rothesay, showed the SNP in remarkable flinty spirit and good morale.

Many delegates believed the ground for another surge in popularity was forming, through the list of redundancies and failed Scottish companies. They clearly thought that recession was affecting Scotland more than the rest of the United Kingdom, and that the SNP would benefit from the resulting discontent.

However strenuously Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, battles in Cabinet to soften the impact of cuts and restraints on Scotland, the forecasts suggest more bad news to come which could aid SNP propaganda.

It is easier to believe the British parliamentary system is insensitive and centralist when the names of Singer, Goodey, Massie-Ferguson and others have been anchors for employment suddenly and disastrously disappear.

Perhaps those delegates who expect that the party will benefit overlook that the last successful push came during the buoyant days after North Sea oil had made its first impact. Scottish voters are apt to drop the SNP like a hot coal immediately the economy is badly threatened or there seems a real chance that independence could come.

Witness the severe mauling the party received at the general and district elections and the dubious result of the Scottish referendum. As Mr Gordon Wilson, the party chairman, admitted, credibility may have to be rebuilt brick by brick.

But how will those impatient nationalists react if they find the bricks are small and oddly shaped and the edifice to be built is too large?

Mr Wilson pointed to the "quiet improvement" in support that has been shown recently. The party, thanks to bequests and a canny handling of assets, is in a sound financial state, which the Labour Party might envy.

A big autumn recruiting campaign is planned and Mr Wilson concedes that the SNP would return to a winning position only when credibility was re-established on a national basis and a swing generated throughout Scotland.

That brings the party hard against the old obstacle of the Labour vote in the west of Scotland, which is now largely rallied in opposition to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. The dilemma for the nationalists is that with Scottish voters firmly divided between Labour and Conservative, a gain in one direction would very likely mean a loss in the other.

Rarely if ever has Scotland moved towards a political party that was in any way unradical or sentimental.

Unlike the time when the SNP wielded the authority of 11 MPs and could tilt the balance of power, there is no longer any effective influence over government, and with Mrs Thatcher set for another four years, it is hard to understand why the SNP should feel such optimism unless the party is prepared for a long game.

There was no sign of that at the conference. The speeches were firmly anti-parliament, delegates were baying for independence, with every ill and industrial mishap raked out as ammunition.

There was little suggestion that a more subtle approach to Scottish independence would be taken. The rhetoric was loud and fundamental.

The leadership has come to a prickly truth with the left-wingers of the '79 Group formed to inject a stronger measure of socialist argument into party debate and to toughen response to such issues as public spending cuts and the Government's handling of the economy.

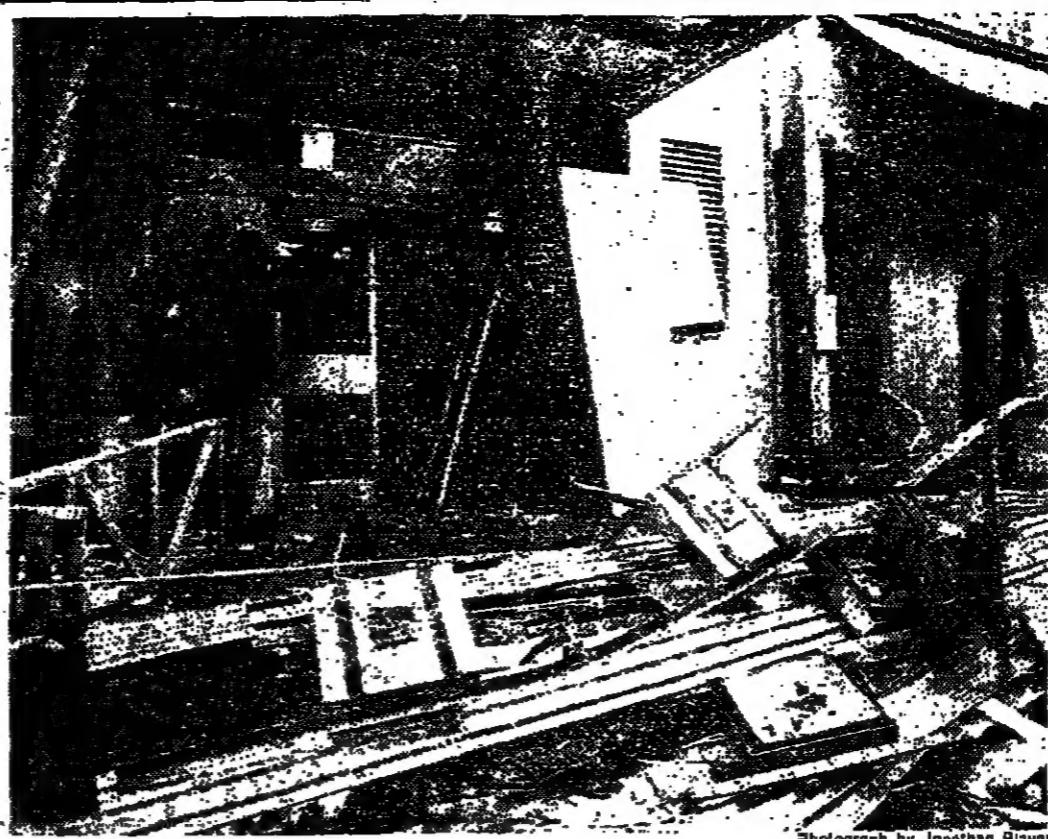
Although no member of the group were elected to the party hierarchy, eight were voted on to the general council and it has clearly established a right to exist and to contribute to debate within the party.

Mr Andrew Currie, cochairman of the group, was satisfied with progress. The SNP was not a coalition of left and right, he said, but of those who put independence first and relegated political issues to after-independence, and the "new Scotland" socialists who believed that independence was needed as a tool to create a better kind of Scottish society.

The mainstream of Scottish nationalism flows with the "independence first" group, but the '79 group see a value in being able to tackle Labour on political detail.

"The straight fight in Scotland is between Labour and the nationalists, and if you are going to attack them, especially you must be honest and sincere," he said. "In detail how the Labour Party and the trade union movement work," he said.

Mr William Wolfe, former SNP chairman, successfully challenged Dr Robert McIntyre in the ballot for party president. Mr Wolfe, chairman for 10 years, polled 283 votes and Dr McIntyre 228. The office had been held by Dr McIntyre for 22 years.



The shattered frontage of the Kuwait Oil Company's offices in New Bond Street, London, where a bomb exploded early yesterday.

Photograph by Jonathan Player

## Games boycott medals awarded

By a Staff Reporter

Two British athletes won gold medals yesterday without even raising a sweat. They were honoured not for sporting feats but for deciding to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow.

The medals, carrying the motto "honour before glory" and showing the five Olympic rings covered with barbed wire, went to Christopher Stewart, the long-distance runner, and Ian Welsh, the wrestler.

Gold medals were also presented to three bodies which have decided not to compete in Moscow, the British Equestrian Federation, the Royal Yachting Association and the Great Britain Hockey Board.

The presentations were made in London by Sir Frederic Bennett, Conservative MP for Torbay and chairman of the protest group, National Campaign Olympic Games, Moscow Objectors, which uses the acronym, Nogo.

The medalists were provided out of donations received by Nogo, including £1,000 from a Swiss industrialist and several three-figure cheques. The balance of the money will help sporting bodies not competing in Moscow to stage alternative events.

A silver medal was presented to Mr Thomas Rodd, a newsagent from Enfield Lock, Middlesex, who refused a £3,000 holiday in Moscow for himself and his wife which he won in a competition. Sir Frederic said Mr and Mrs Rodd were being offered a holiday elsewhere and Nogo would provide some spending money.

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or athletic body should feel bad about going to Moscow when the German government had just signed new 25-year economic agreement with the Soviet Union.

Speaking in his constituency, West Lothian, Mr Dalyell challenged the West German economic minister to justify signing an agreement on chemicals, electrical engineering and machinery with the Russians and at the same time supporting pressure on athletes not to go to Moscow.

If it was legitimate for Krupp and the German chemical industry to continue "business as usual", how could Europeans suggest to Steve Overt and Sebastian Coe that they should refrain from attending the Olympic Games? What was sauce for the commercial goose was also sauce for the sportsman gander.

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The presentations

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## Thatcher course reckless, Mr Callaghan says

The British people were be  
ing made the victims of a confi  
dence trick, Mr James Cal  
aghan, leader of the Labour Par  
ty, said when he opened the debate  
at the party's special one-day con  
ference at the Wembley Conference Centre,  
London, on Saturday.

The conference was called by  
the national executive committee of the party to approve its  
statement, "Peace, Jobs, Free  
dom".

Mr Callaghan said that the  
people's trust had been secured  
12 months ago by a swindle and  
that trust was being abused.

The country was in danger  
from a Conservative Govern  
ment whose policies were under  
mining whole sectors of industry,  
weakening whole communities  
and injuring the weakest when  
they needed help the most.

"They claim," he went on,  
"that such policies are inev  
itable. That is a lie. They are not.

"And it is for this conference  
today to alert our fellow country  
men to the fact that there is  
another way forward when the  
police break down, as fail they  
will."

He said that democracy relied  
on the import of public opinion on  
Parliament and in the press and it  
was the party's task to harness  
Government fell the full blast. So  
far they had had precious little  
help from the press.

With certain honourable  
exceptions, the press was not pres  
enting fairly and in an

Conference report by Robert  
Morgan, Derek Barnett and  
Stephen Goodwin, of our Parlia  
mentary Staff.

unbiased way the serious doubts  
that existed about Government  
policy. Instead there was un  
critical adulation of the Prime  
Minister and all her works, con  
cealing for the moment the serious  
consequences of the Government's  
policies.

Even members of the Govern  
ment had the gravest doubts about  
her policies and some ministers  
were resigned to their failure.

There was an alternative. "We  
oppose the Tory policies of hope,  
the change, the democratic  
socialism," he said.

Mr Callaghan went on to make  
a bitter personal attack on the  
Prime Minister. "I do not nor  
mally make personal attacks," he  
said, "but I intend to make an  
exception in the case of Mrs  
Thatcher because what the people  
are suffering from is the direct  
consequence of her personal policies.

"We know that there are  
doubters in the Cabinet even  
although they have not spoken out  
clearly, but it is she who is driv  
ing us to hell herself in a recidivistic  
and self-opinionated manner.

"She can hardly conceive that  
she could be wrong, and the strength  
of her opinions is  
driven only by her lack of  
understanding of some of our  
problems, while her feel for  
labour relations is abysmal.

"In international matters she  
was rescued from the brink of  
disaster on Zimbabwe indepen  
dence. And whatever views you

may hold about participation in  
the Olympics, the zeal with which  
she has gone to great lengths to  
pursue those athletes who have  
decided to go is worthy of a  
twentieth-century Torquemada.

Why should our athletes alone be  
left to bear the whole brunt of  
the consequences of the Soviet  
invasion of Afghanistan?

Mr Thatcher is obsessed  
about the wrong things. And her  
most serious error is that rigid  
monetary policy together with a  
reduction in public expenditure  
will be the twin remedies that  
will increase productivity, reduce  
inflation, ensure lower wage set  
tlements and somehow infuse new  
life and vigour into British  
industry.

"And if the result of these  
policies is social injustice, if it  
means that the needs of the weak  
are not met, more unemployment,  
the destruction of whole communi  
ties and injure the weakest then she is prepared to tolerate these things."

Even in her pursuit of legitimate  
objectives as cost reduction in  
Britain's overblown contribution to  
the Common Market, she showed  
little understanding in her dealing  
with other leaders of the broader  
need for economic and political  
cooperation between them.

Her approach to the Soviet  
Union and the failing economy  
head the value of dialogue with  
that country. Despite the clumsiness  
of President Giscard, the reality  
was that the French were keeping  
open lines of communication open.  
So were the Americans and the  
Germans.

"By the stridency of her  
approach, Mrs Thatcher would be  
isolated herself for a similar role,"  
he said.

They did not hear anything from her  
statement to show she had

planning agreements with large  
companies. The success of the  
Welsh and Scottish development  
agencies encouraged them to ext  
end that system to other areas.  
It would revitalise the regions by  
setting up, regionally, bodies  
representing local and national  
government and both sides of  
industry, with powers and resources  
to tackle development problems on the spot.

The programme of Labour  
industrial controls and expansion  
of industrial democracy. It  
would work towards a reduced  
working week together with work  
sharing to help to cure un  
employment.

The formula for the next Labour  
Government would be: planning  
plus, democracy plus, employment  
plus, plus full employment.

It would plan for joint ven  
tures with industry. Inflation must  
be overcome. There must be a  
more direct relationship between  
wages and productivity.

In admitting the weaknesses of  
past attempts at incomes policies,  
they should not overlook the defi  
ciencies of the present system.  
Labour's objectives would be  
reached only if they had a  
selected policy on incomes.

Events such as the Soviet inva  
sion of Afghanistan had caused  
more alarm about the possibility  
of war than at any time in recent  
years. In nuclear arms the world  
was running a race between  
catastrophe and control. A wider  
range of nations needed to dis  
armament and control. But the  
Union could know that Britain  
wanted peace with them and  
others. While respecting those  
who called for unilateral disarmament,  
they should take an insular view  
of their responsibilities.

It could not be true that  
British industry should be de  
stroyed while it was being re  
equipped. Nor did the Labour  
Party accept a form of import  
controls practised for too long,  
import controls imposed by un  
employment. It favoured invest  
ment directly in industry through  
public ownership as happened after  
the Second World War.

He went on: "No Labour  
Government should buy back  
from private speculators assets  
built up by the taxpayers' money  
over the years when they were  
in public ownership".

"Labour's objectives were clear:  
economic recovery, industrial  
regeneration, regeneration. The  
aim of new investment would be  
increased to help higher produc  
tivity. It would stop frittering away  
the revenues from North Sea oil.

"In fact, Labour would establish  
a North Sea oil fund to be used  
explicitly to regenerate Britain's  
manufacturing industry to increase  
public investment and to make  
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Benn pledge on return  
to full employment

Labour was against the domi  
nation of the Third World by  
the International Monetary  
Fund and the multinationals  
whose policies lay behind some  
of the tragedies identified in  
the Brundt report. Mr Wedg  
wood Benn, MP for Bristol,  
South-east, said in winding up  
the debate for the NEC.

It was committed to a return  
to full employment as the first  
priority of the next Labour  
government. The use of the  
microchip did not deal with in  
dustrial requirement on the  
scale needed to produce more  
jobs. Industrial requirement  
must be a high priority to allow  
the nation to earn its living.

The programme for the next Labour  
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controls practised for too long,  
import controls imposed by un  
employment. It favoured invest  
ment directly in industry through  
public ownership as happened after  
the Second World War.

He went on: "No Labour  
Government should buy back  
from private speculators assets  
built up by the taxpayers' money  
over the years when they were  
in public ownership".

"Labour's objectives were clear:  
economic recovery, industrial  
regeneration, regeneration. The  
aim of new investment would be  
increased to help higher produc  
tivity. It would stop frittering away  
the revenues from North Sea oil.

"In fact, Labour would establish  
a North Sea oil fund to be used  
explicitly to regenerate Britain's  
manufacturing industry to increase  
public investment and to make  
additional funds available to  
the National Enterprise Board.  
It would introduce statutory

agreements with large  
companies. The success of the  
Welsh and Scottish development  
agencies encouraged them to ext  
end that system to other areas.  
It would revitalise the regions by  
setting up, regionally, bodies  
representing local and national  
government and both sides of  
industry, with powers and resources  
to tackle development problems on the spot.

The programme of Labour  
industrial controls and expansion  
of industrial democracy. It  
would work towards a reduced  
working week together with work  
sharing to help to cure un  
employment.

The formula for the next Labour  
Government would be: planning  
plus, democracy plus, employment  
plus, plus full employment.

It would plan for joint ven  
tures with industry. Inflation must  
be overcome. There must be a  
more direct relationship between  
wages and productivity.

In admitting the weaknesses of  
past attempts at incomes policies,  
they should not overlook the defi  
ciencies of the present system.  
Labour's objectives would

## WEST EUROPE

# Reserve and formality fall away as Pope moves among crowds

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, June 1

After the republican pomp and ceremonial of his arrival, the imposing liturgy of Notre Dame and the political contacts and conversations on Saturday morning at the Elysée Palace, the visit of Pope John Paul to France reverted to the pastoral character on which he had insisted.

Its highlights were his encounters with the world of labour and foreign workers, the young strength of St Denis, on Saturday evening and the "Mass of the people of God" before a congregation of 500,000 at Le Bourget airport this morning.

The formality and reserve which had marked the first encounter with France (after all, it is a dechristianized country with a strong Gallican tradition) gave way on Friday evening to warm and uninhibited enthusiasm which enveloped the Pope all along his journey back to the Nunciature by the river.

It was the same at St Denis, where a crowd of 50,000, including many youngsters and foreign workers, had been waiting in the rain for hours before the historic basilica, former necropolis of the French kings, to give him a rousing welcome.

This grew in intensity and fervour when, by a few words of sympathy, he established, as he knows how to do well, a sort of intimate personal rapport.

It was the same at Le Bourget this morning. Protected only by white umbrella, he braved the elements for three hours like the devout crowd spread as far as the eye could see from the 30 foot high monumental pyramid.

For what, to him, was this important meeting with ordinary French men and women, he showed that time was no matter: in spite of signs of fatigue, he even added to the length of the ceremony by insisting on giving communion himself in a large number of sick and handicapped as well as to the 40 children originally selected to meet him.

The power and warmth of his personality and the strength of his conviction seem to sweep all before him—the underlying cynicism of the establishment, the ironical indifference of the Parisian man in the street, the cast-iron certainties of the

communist faithful—however much they try to resist.

This force enables him to take advantage of every event and situation of this historic visit—the word is not too strong for the first voluntary journey of the Pope to the country of the French Revolution—to drive home, allusively but firmly, the lessons he considers necessary for French believers and unbelievers.

Contrary to reports before his arrival he has come not to admonish or to condemn, read the riot act to the Government over abortion, or to the clergy over doctrinal or liturgical deviations, but to encourage and to persuade.

This Pope, widely heralded among the French intelligentsia as conservative and unbending in questions of faith and discipline, has shown a tolerance on all but what he considers essentials, which must enraged the traditionalists disciples of Mgr Lefebvre.

He praised worker priests on Friday and celebrated a "pop" Mass in the Basilica of St Denis—planned by the very "progressive" Catholic Workers' Action—in the accompaniment of guitars, flutes and militant slogans which at times, gave it the air of a party rally.

His entry into the basilica was greeted with a hymn which sounded like a Christian version of the "Internationale"—"people who toil and struggle for a better world: Stand up, arise, the world is in your hands..."

Mgr Deroubaix, the Bishop of St Denis, set the tone of the service in his address of welcome: "Our basilica is very beautiful but the workers who built it are worth more than its stones. Yet they are treated far less well".

In the early part of the Mass, a layman said, between verses of the Kyrie: "For profit, our jobs are suppressed, our rights are threatened, our children deprived of a future, and we are not united to struggle".

But outside the basilica on a podium draped in crimson and backed by a crimson drapery carrying, in gold, the slogan of the Young Catholic Workers Action ("A young worker is more valuable than all the gold in the world") the Pope gave what is probably the most



The Pope says Mass in the rain at Le Bourget.

powerful of the many sermons he has given on this visit.

He exalted maternity and manual labour and implicitly condemned contraception. He gave his blessing to the struggle for social justice and, without naming the communists, condemned those who sought it through class hatred or through a rigid formula like the victory of a system or a party, rather than the real needs of man".

At the close, in a few simple, impromptu words, which went directly to the hearts of his audience, he said: "We have persevered together during the long period of rain and sun; I hope that all through your life it is the same".

After the ceremony, he walked from the basilica between the crash barriers, shaking hands right and left, to a hall opposite where he was greeted for an hour with worker priests to shouts of "Vive le Pape" and "merci, merci".

He signed the golden book of his municipality and shook hands with delighted councilors.

At Le Bourget, where he co-celebrated Mass with all the French Bishops, the Pope spoke of the dignity of man and the threat to it through man's "gigantic progress in mastering the forces of the world".

Was this not due to his neglect of the alliance with the eternal wisdom of God, he asked. And was France, that eldest daughter of the Church, faithful to that alliance? Had she not forgotten her baptismal vows?

He raised the question again this evening at the seminary of Issy, just outside Paris, commanding both "progressives and traditionalists" for the first time in his address to the same bishops and insisting on the "just, that is to say, authentic interpretation of the magistry of the second Vatican Council".

Under M Julian's editorship, the diplomatic supplement has assumed an uncompromising left-wing character, especially in its treatment of the problems of developing countries.

M Julian, who is the author of several books, has never made any secret of his convictions. In one of his latest works, *The Duty of Disrespect*, he described as being against all forms of "institutionalized authority".

He has emerged as a strong personality, the man to be stopped for those who do not share his views. But he had the support of the young Turks of the editorial staff of the newspaper who since 1968 have successfully pressed for a more "collateral" definition of the newspaper's policy, and for a greater degree of political commitment.

At the three successive election meetings which were needed to produce the required majority of votes, M Julian outlined his ideas on the modernization of the newspaper and its implements needed to face the increased competition and costs, and the guidelines of his future editorial policy.

In his book he asserted that the "journalist cannot share the conception of truth of authority, authority of the state, of the opposition parties, of money, of those who shape opinion and who decide. He who attempts to think and to write has no other choice but to reveal what every authority attempts to conceal. This is the duty of criticism of whoever wants to observe, analyse, understand and explain."

(i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every

# Left-winger elected as 'Le Monde' editor

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, June 1

M Claude Julien, the editor-in-chief of the weekly diplomatic supplement of *Le Monde* was today elected editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper, in succession to M Jacques Fauver.

M Julien, who is 56, was chosen in the second ballot at a meeting of the 180 members of the Association of Journalists of the newspaper, who are its shareholders, by more than the two-thirds majority required by the statutes against M Alain Jacob, its Paking correspondent and his main challenger.

M Julien will not take over the editorial chair until the beginning of 1983, when M Fauver, who has been editor-in-chief of since 1969, retires. His term of office which started ended when he reached the age of 65 was extended last year for another three years by a small majority.

Though an outsider in the editorial stakes, M Julian has steadily consolidated his position since the first ballot last February, in spite of the opposition of a substantial part of the editorial staff. In particular the two leading departments, home and foreign were opposed to him.

M Julian joined the staff of *Le Monde* in 1951, as a sub-editor and in 1959 became deputy foreign editor. A few months later he took over control of foreign news. After a leave of absence from the newspaper for six months until December 1972, he took charge in January 1973 of *Le Monde Diplomatique*.

When he takes over he will probably accommodate the independent anti-establishment and progressive slant which the newspaper assumed after the retirement of its founder, M Hubert Beuve-Mary. M Fauver took a strong line in favour of the Opposition in recent national elections.

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## OVERSEAS

# Israel Cabinet dispute over proposals for Weizman successor

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, June 1

M Claude Julien, the editor-in-chief of the weekly diplomatic supplement of *Le Monde* was today elected editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper, in succession to M Jacques Fauver.

M Begin closed the discussion by declaring coldly and unequivocally that negotiations for the reorganization of the Government would continue on the basis of proposal to make Mr Yitzhak Shamir the Minister of Defence and to replace Mr Weizman as Foreign Minister with Mr Yitzhak Modai.

Mr Begin cannot be sure of parliamentary approval for the moves, mainly because the Democratic Movement for Change, part of the governing coalition, questions the suitability of Mr Modai, the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, to run foreign affairs.

The Prime Minister told the Knesset tomorrow whether he had the meantime he will resign in the defence portfolio, which he acquired automatically when Mr Weizman's resignation became effective on Wednesday. He will also ask the Knesset to reappoint Mr Mordechai Zapiro, Mr Weizman's deputy to that position.

Mr Sharon, a general and a hero of the Yom Kippur War, considers himself to be best qualified for the defence portfolio and he carried his campaign to the Knesset today. He attacked Mr Begin's proposed reshuffle, saying that the security situation was too serious to entrust a novice

Mr Shamir was a leader of

the Stern Gang in the 1940s and later served with the Israeli secret services in Europe, but he had no experience in military matters.

Mr Shamir said that Mr Begin would assume a heavy responsibility if he failed to appoint a defence minister who knew the answers to Israel's military and security problems, including the concentration of Soviet tanks in the region and the worsening situation in the occupied territories. Mr Shamir said that he knew the answers.

Mr Begin replied that free countries, including Britain and the United States, preferred civilian defence ministers.

The Prime Minister had considered Mr Sharon a suitable candidate for the defence portfolio, but held back because of threats by the Democratic Movement for Change and the Liberal Party to bring down the Government if he was appointed.

Mr Sharon annoyed the Prime Minister by his tone and Mr Begin asked him whether he had leaked a letter to the press. Mr Sharon replied angrily and criticized the Prime Minister's unbridled attack on Mr Weizman at a party on Thursday night. Mr Sharon said that if he was attacked in that manner he would reply in kind. Both men raised their voices.

An official announcement disclosed tonight that Mr Begin will make a statement to the Knesset reviewing Israel's position on Jerusalem, criticizing the European initiative to amend Security Council Resolution 242, and expressing appreciation for the United States undertaking to veto any such move in the council.

In Western Europe and Canada, it says, "intensity" is achieved by making the support of the progressive forces with of curbing, and in stopping these countries winning their recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the main people".

In spite of rumours to the contrary, the congress renounced Mr Arafat's march.

There were at least interesting additions elected council. One Rafik al-Khatib, Al-Sa'ida's representative in Saudi Arabia, was elected.

The owner of a glass factory in Hebron said that trade had dropped by more than 50 per cent because of the lack of tourists.

Parents claim that the closures have damaged the chances of their children securing vital academic qualifications. They maintain that the shutting of whole schools is a blatant example of "collective punishment" but this is denied by the Israelis.

The switch in Israeli tactics has caused a serious breakdown in the strained but workable modus vivendi which had existed between the Government and most of the Arab mayors. What is denied by the Israelis.

In his book he asserted that the "journalist cannot share the conception of truth of authority, authority of the state, of the opposition parties, of money, of those who shape opinion and who decide. He who attempts to think and to write has no other choice but to reveal what every authority attempts to conceal. This is the duty of criticism of whoever wants to observe, analyse, understand and explain."

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# AI Fatah seeks more support in Europe

From Robert Fisk  
Beirut, June 1.—AI

the dominant group in the Palestine Liberation Organization, concluded its annual congress in Damascus this week with a promise to intensify armed struggle against targets in the occupied Golan and to increase military and security problems, including the concentration of Soviet tanks in the region and the worsening situation in the occupied territories. Mr Shamir said that he knew the answers.

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## Police arrest 20 people as violence flares in Zurich

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, June 1

Trouble started after various groups, most of them unknown to the police, circulated leaflets announcing "an unforgettable night at the opera" in the Sechseläuten Platz in front of the opera on the bank of the River Limmat. The announcement was also broadcast by a high-frequency pirate radio station.

The purpose was to protest at the city council's plans for renovating and enlarging the Opera House, now under construction, and long regarded as inadequate. The plan is being put to a public referendum next weekend.

The protesters maintained that the council's policy is concentrated on institutions of prestige and has no place for alternative culture. They tried to force their way into the foyer last night, and windows were shattered. They withdrew, but further disorders erupted again late at night.

In directing operations against the demonstrators, many of them teenagers, the 51-year-old head of the police special squad collapsed and died of a heart attack. A number of police were injured.

They also heard the evidence of Signor Roberto Sandalo, an accused terrorist. His confessions in prison include the allegation that his friend, Signor Marco Donati-Cattin, wanted to be released from death at the hands of terrorists.

Signor Cossiga's position is politically much more delicate. In a week, the country votes in regional and local government elections.

He had hoped to receive reinforcement for his tripartite coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans not only to close his chairman of the European Council but also to prepare for the two international summits in Venice this month—the EEC and the leading industrialized countries—as well as the official visit before the second Venice meeting of President Carter.

The narrow vote for non-proceeding was insufficient to bring the case to a full stop.

# Holland celebrates Queen's day with a difference

From Robert Schulz  
Amsterdam, June 1

Holland yesterday celebrated Queen's Day in the traditional way, yet with an important difference—it was the wrong Queen.

Queen's Day in the Netherlands is traditionally a combination of national holiday and celebration of the monarch's birthday marked in particular by a procession of thousands of people, representing all aspects of Dutch life, past and present, who assemble on the royal palace



## SPORT

## Cricket

# England cap Tavaré: Knott recalled

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

If there is a clear message to come from the selection of the England team for the first Test match against West Indies, starting at Trent Bridge on Thursday, it is that bogies shall be gone. Of those who could their souls to Mr Kerr, Parker three years ago, Knott, Underwood and Woolmer are all included.

The one new cap is Tavaré, whose 82 not out at Headingley last week, in the first of the two Prudential Trophy matches, guaranteed his place. Hendrick, after recent surgery to his shoulder, is back in the side.

Knott and Underwood, though not Woolmer, are chosen more often than not because they present form. As often happens when it is no rain about, Underwood has not been taking wickets. In Kent's last two championship matches, he has, in fact, bowled the only 37 not out in over 100 in the case of 10 men. In 31 first-class innings since the start of last season he has made only one 50, and from all accounts he has not been keeping wicket as well as he can. Even with four from the Trent Bridge as well as Dilley, West Indies can't have won with only one out of four championship matches and three of their seven one-day games.

At the same time, Knott and Underwood are both at very high levels of cricket as both are very fit for the occasion. With 178 Test wickets Underwood needs only 32 more to beat Lance Gibbs' world record. Under the present covering regulations, there will be no more wet Test pitches for him to bowl on; but there will be no more rain either. Underwood, of course, was in Australia last winter. Knott, who would have been had Brearley, England's captain, had his way, last played for England in 1977.

Like Underwood, Knott has a great record of 177 runs at an average of 33.66, including five hundreds, and 222 wicket-keeping victims. Without him, England have never seemed quite at full strength any more than Kent did in 1978 when he took the season off. It is not the reason of his wicket-keeping that has been missed—technically. Taylor is at least as good behind the stumps—as his ability to turn a match with the bat, and that pukish presence which, as with Godfrey Evans in generation or two ago, can be such a strength in times of trouble.

At 34, Knott and Underwood are young and fit enough to have a lot of Test cricket in them yet.



Woolmer (left) and Knott, who have a lot of Test cricket in them yet:

So, at 32, has Woolmer. Knott, I think, was genuinely glad of a break from it, though he has long gone over that. Woolmer's career has lost more through his absence than that of Underwood's. But since he first played for England he was 27, and having now missed three of his best years he has a lot to make up. He is not an all-rounder any more, in the sense that he used to be. Last season his record was not so bad, but he is as good a batsman as he ever was, and that is good enough to have scored three hundreds against Australia.

Woolmer will bat at No 4. With Gower at five, Botham at six, Willey at seven, and Knott at eight, the batting is stronger on paper than at any time since Knott and Woolmer last played for England. The bowling, too, is strengthened by Hendrick's re-

turn, so long as his shoulder stands the strain.

When, a fortnight ago, Hendrick came back from the Derbyshire team, he expected it to be a month, if not more, before he was fit enough for a Test match. The fact that that has been reduced by half is a calculated risk, taken because England have missed him so much. Australia last year were very lucky to have Hendrick available.

Of those who played in the Prudential Trophy, and are not now recalled, more will be heard of Marks and Dilley. Old, too, like Knott, who only a week ago would not have considered themselves fit for a five-day match. The likelihood, perhaps, is Underwood.

Bridge is left over, may depend on the look of the pitch on the morning of the match. Make Willey, and he will be expected to be fit again. And if it is Lever or Dilley, then the first through cover bowlers must be to see out a bewilder- ing day before the close.

Kent were without their captain, Ealham, and Shepherd, who are injured, and Asif, who was resting. Knott, who, with Woolmer, Tavaré and Underwood, provided a Kentish carpet for England's in the first Test match, took over the captaincy.

Psychologically, it would have given Woolmer a great lift had he made runs; but in poor light Holding's speed and an inconsistent bounce combined to give him the unfeelingness of wicket-taking. He has, however, been having frequently played and missed. Woolmer edged Holding to the first of four slips, there to be well caught low down to his right by Lloyd.

With the advent of Tavaré, the lights have begun to improve, but after a pleasant stroke of 100 Tavaré received a short, rising ball from Craft which took Tavaré's glove before flying into the air on the wicketkeeper's shirt. That was it for Dilley and with seven runs added, the same fate befell Rose off Tavaré's bowling.

Kent's innings was sorely in need of a boost. With nice timing, Cowdrey came to protect it. He made an explosive beginning, hitting Clegg to the leg side for three boundaries and, after a single, lifted Parry for six to midwicket. Johnson was comparatively subdued. After these two had put on 53 runs in 15 overs for the ninth wicket, Johnson bowed out, sweeping half-heartedly at Kalmthorpe.

Tavaré's 109 not out was solely in need of a boost. With nice timing, Cowdrey came to protect it. He made an explosive beginning, hitting Clegg to the leg side for three boundaries and, after a single, lifted Parry for six to midwicket. Johnson was comparatively subdued. After these two had put on 53 runs in 15 overs for the ninth wicket, Johnson bowed out, sweeping half-heartedly at Kalmthorpe.

## Kent's sorely needed boost is nicely timed

By Peter Marson

CANTERBURY: Kent, with all second innings wickets in hand, beat West Indians by 20 runs.

With the first day's play lost to Saturday's heavy rain, the West Indian's hope of continuing their run of successes against the counties, culminating in a prize of £100,000, was much reduced. With a 130 start yesterday, and after Dilley had won 32, we had a glint of optimism, and provided it weather does not again intervene, West Indians are sure to press for a victory today.

After Kent had made 120 for four and declared at 4.50, West Indians made 113 for one before they declared 17 runs behind. That left Cowdrey and Rose with time to see out a bewilder- ing day before the close.

Kent were without their captain, Ealham, and Shepherd, who are injured, and Asif, who was resting. Knott, who, with Woolmer, Tavaré and Underwood, provided a Kentish carpet for England's in the first Test match, took over the captaincy.

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To be easily caught at fine leg by David Murray.

Cowdrey pushed on, on driving Parry for four and six to the Francis Woolley stand. Cowdrey's six fours behind square leg, and again of Parry, brought him to an excellent half-century. It was an ideal present for Knott, declared.

By the time Botham and Haynes had taken guard, the sun was shining and the confid dryish fast. Dilley's first two batsmen, Bachus, found two scintillating sixes, the first through cover power to the boundary, the second more square, but also to the boundary.

With the score at 29, Jarvis and then Botham were stood down and then dismissed by Underwood and Hills. Hills struck at once, inducing Bachus to launch into an explosive on-drive, but miscuing. Bachus merely skied the ball to Johnson, who made his catch at third man.

Tavaré was at 5.55. In the next 50 minutes Haynes and Greenidge added apidly, putting on 70, including six boundaries, and Greenidge 48 with eight boundaries.

KENT: First Innings  
1. A. W. Woolmer, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
2. S. W. Johnson, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
3. D. L. Underwood, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
4. R. D. Dilley, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
5. D. C. Cowdrey, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
6. D. L. Botham, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
7. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
8. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
9. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
10. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
11. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
12. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
13. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
14. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
15. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
16. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
17. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
18. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
19. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
20. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
21. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
22. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
23. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
24. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
25. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
26. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
27. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
28. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
29. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
30. D. C. Greenidge, c D. L. Murray, b C. Cowdrey, not out  
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the damage will not be known until tomorrow. What mattered today was that Connors helped the big black man to his feet and allowed him to rest in a chair for a few minutes. Connors despaired when he went to him, but not by quoting rules about the community of play.

Eventually Noah got up, put a first service in the air and did not move when Connors secured the second ball. Noah then retired. Within minutes he was in tears, quivering with shock and anxiety on the massage table. His dreams had suddenly turned to ruins.

That was the French championships. That was tennis at the Stade Roland Garros: pleasure, pain, and pathos. Brian Gottfried had told us earlier: "I have never played tennis more than in my life." That's part of a major championship. I have always thought that someone is looking down on the majors and saying 'I'm going to make these tournaments as tough as I can.' I have always enjoyed tennis here. Taking everything into consideration, this is the best major tournament in the world."

The weather has been beastly these past two days—cool and damp and intermittently wet—but the tennis has been joyously absorbing. In the third round of the women's singles, Virginia Ruzici beat Mima Jausovec (a repetition of the 1978 final); two Americans, Sandy Turnbull and Diane Keen, came from behind to win; Chris Lloyd briefly had good reason to think that Bettina Bunge was going to beat her; and Kathy Jordan avenged the defeat of her sister, Barbara, by defeating Sylvia Haukka.

Brian's most highly ranked players, Virginia Wade and Valerie Moratti, were beaten by their Argentine counterparts, Ivanna Madrusa and Guillermo Vilas. To bring down the curtain Wojtek Fibak beat Paul McNamee this evening in a match that mirrored the hope and drama of the job and dedication of a lifetime. Fibak has something in common with the Pope in that both are polish. Today the Pope was in Paris. Fibak simply had to do his stuff:

**Men's singles**  
FIRST ROUND: B. Berg (Sweden) beat P. Porta (Spain) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; L. Ortega (Spain) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; P. Faldo (Italy) beat B. Pujos (Chile) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; D. G. Price (Great Britain) beat C. Roca-Valls (Argentina) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; L. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat S. Vlach (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; V. Ruzici (Yugoslavia) beat B. Jausovec (Croatia) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; V. Wade (U.S.) beat V. Haukka (Finland) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; V. Fibak (Poland) beat F. McNamee (Australia) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; V. Moratti (Italy) beat P. Delhez (Switzerland) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Both men had the same idea: Connors had a bit of self-confidence proven capacity in the face and tousous ruse goes and set he broke the serve for the first time when at challenging authority than broke back for own service he down. Set point induced Connors to in the net.

It was a set that in its damage that ended it all-weather drop running it. Noah I pulled a muscle. The severity of

## Golf



Biting off more than he can chew: Lee Trevino, put out by a putt that cost him joint leadership after the third round of a golf tournament at Bethesda, Maryland, finds an erring putter on the last green, after a birdie at the seventeenth, hard to swallow.

## Cañizares stays calm in his crisis

Jose-Maria Cañizares of Spain scored his first major tournament victory after 12 years as a professional by winning the Jersey Open, sponsored by Avia, at La Moye yesterday.

Cañizares, a 33-year-old former caddy, who holds the European record of 72 strokes for nine holes, closed with a 69 to edge out Steve Martin, Nick Faldo and Dex Smyth to win the £5,830 first prize by two strokes. He closed with a final round of 72 and a one over par total of 281 to edge out the Spaniard, Walker Cup international, from Dundee, collected the biggest prize of his three-year professional career, taking £1,890 for second place on 280.

The South African, Hugh Baisch, was third by one stroke, Smyth, Faldo and Chris Murphy, who all went over par at the 17th, finished for fourth position on 286. Faldo picking up £1,486 to jump from fourth to second in the Euro-

pean money winners' list behind Severiano Ballesteros.

Cañizares had beaten the final round four strokes ahead but Smyth whittled this down to only one shot when he eagled the 11th hole and immediately followed with a birdie.

Cañizares took 28 for the outward half and looked decidedly shaky with Faldo, who reached the turn in 33. Martin and Smyth all closed in fast. From then on however the Spaniard stayed completely calm to lay out his 69.

The bespectacled Martin, who once won the Scottish Stroke Play title by 17 strokes in a reformed character this season, "In my first year as a professional I was hooked into the game," he said. "I was born into it. I was a bit wild, back in 1978. I was a bit wild, living it up in all the big new places I went to, but during the winter I decided I had to concentrate on my golf."

## Badminton

### Mrs Perry dominant in world doubles victory

Jakarta, June 1.—Nora Perry and Jane Webster, of England, ended Indonesia's hopes of a clean sweep in the second world badminton championships at the National Stadium, the ladies' doubles title here.

The English girls defeated Imelda Wiguna and Wilhoro Veravati,

of Indonesia, in straight games,

15-12, 15-13, 15-12.

Mrs Perry was the architect of

the English victory in the women's doubles, her superior skill in the mixed, the Indonesian pair into countless errors. She was so dominant in front that Veravati and Wiguna had to lob her, setting up the powerful left-handed Webster. For many winning smashes, Mrs Perry had to wait until she had come closer with Mike Tredgett, but after such a tough earlier match she could not find the same level of form. The English players were beaten 15-12, 15-4 by Christian and Wiguna.

Veravati took the women's title with a 11-11, 11-3 triumph over a competitor for a world title, particularly after a hoped-for women's partnership with Gillian Gilks dissolved after they won the men's title in March because of a dispute between Mrs Gilks and English officials.

In the men's singles, Rudy Hartono, of Indonesia, eight-times All-England champion, capped a remarkable comeback to big-time badminton by adding the world championship title to his men's doubles crown of records he has recorded since 1968. The 36-year-old Hartono dealt a severe lesson in experience to his compatriot, Lim Siaw King, beating him 15-9, 15-9.

## Polo

### Devich catches the eye

By John Watson.

The first round of the Guards Polo Club's six-chukka high-goal tournament for the Rothmans International-sponsored Queen's Cup opened in torrential showers at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, on Saturday, with a match between the Centaurs, an amateur team organized by their No 1, Christian Heppé, of Dusseldorf, and the Centaurs, an Anglo-American three-quarters amateur combination brought together by Capt. Peter J. O'Connor.

Devich riding fast ponies from Heppé's Argentinian string to beat the Centaurs' best player and permanent asst-scorer, was the better co-ordinated quartet, until the second half, when, in blinding rain, Evans scored twice making it 8-6.

Last year's English captain, Julian Hippowood, who was riding

for the 10-year-old ex-champion Sofia, found the flags

on 50-yard penalty, to give Los Diablos Bleus victory by 10-8 in extra time. In the other first

round match, at Gloucester Park, Lord Vestey's St. Omer's beat Michael Muir and Matt Tomlinson's London Lancers 14-12.

Not until the end of the fourth chukka in the first quarter final did Galen Weston's team 22-goal Roundwood Park overtake John Hine's Langley-Horsenden, who began with a four-goal handicap advantage. Roundwood won 9-7.

BB: 1. C. Heppé (9); 2. A. Kent (9); 3. P. Devich (9); 4. R. Evans (9).

CENTAURS: 1. D. Jamison (9); 2. N. Graham (9); 3. P. O'Connor (9); 4. R. Williams (9).

DIABLES BLEUS: 1. R. Vestey (9); 2. J. Weston (9); 3. M. Muir (9); 4. M. Tomlinson (9).

ROUNDWOOD PARK: 1. P. Devich (9); 2. J. Weston (9); 3. M. Muir (9); 4. R. Vestey (9).

ST. OMER'S: 1. C. Heppé (9); 2. A. Kent (9); 3. P. Devich (9); 4. R. Evans (9).

WINDSOR LANCERS: 1. M. Tomlinson (9); 2. N. Graham (9); 3. P. Devich (9); 4. R. Evans (9).

WINDLEY HORSEMAN: 1. C. Heppé (9); 2. J. Weston (9); 3. M. Muir (9); 4. R. Vestey (9).

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## SPORT

Racing

## Confirmation of form by Baptism in Prix Mercedes

From Desmond Stoneham  
French Racing Correspondent

The French challenge for Wednesday's Derby will consist of four colts, but believe it fair to comment to say that this is one of the chances that is not equal to Nureyev, who until his illness was favourite for the English classic. On the subject of the English classic, François Boudin told me at Longchamp this afternoon that the colt had virtually thrown off his bug and could be ready for his first race in the next mile and a half. I think Garrido, which way would not be surprised to see an extremely lively performance from Pinot.

Northern Baby and Philippe-Paquet made most of the running and held off Strong Gale to take the group two Prix D'Orfons at Longchamp. The colt is a good specimen. "Garrido is tough, he will act on the Epsom track and won't be affected by the travel or the pre-race preliminaries." Baptiste said exactly the same about Northern Baby, who finished third in the race last year. The colt has already won a Derby. At Rome on May 11, Garrido landed the Derby Italiano by two and a half lengths from Plan Del Lupo.

Strictly on French form, Garrido should not be able to beat Blast Off, which will wear blinkers is trained by the Australian-born John Fellowes and will be ridden by Maurice Philippouren. In both the Prix Greffulhe and Prix de Suresnes Blast Off finished second from the start. He has had a good run in the Prix Lapin Bluff Off was beaten into sixth place by Belgo Argument, in Fijar, Saint Jonathon and Corvato. It is just possible that Blast Off is now feeling the effects of a tough race over even though he did well with some interference in the Prix Lapin.

It has always been Robert Dilley's ambition to have a Derby runner, hence the presence of Julius Caesar in the English classic. Baptiste, changing by a former top jockey, Serge Boullenger, Julius Caesar is not without credentials. Having finished second in Karlsruhe in the Prix de Courcelles, Julius Caesar went on to take the group two Prix Vouelle, from the start. Garrido, Karlsruhe and Belgo, but it must be mentioned that Karlsruhe was not given the best of chances by his jockey before being disqualified from third place. On ground too firm and not ridden with much intelligence, he was beaten by Belgo to fifth sight to Mor d'Or, Prospective, Belgo, Shapour and Sofic in the Prix Hoqueart.

The fourth member of the French team is Pinot, who is trained by the Yorkshire born

Charles Milbank for the joint owners, Richard Brooks and Mrs Mary Lewis. This colt has made just one racecourse appearance, but it was impressive. On May 10, the son of Gaius Dancer came home alone in the Prix du Champs de Mars from Cesarino, who went on to beat Speed Bus and Saint Sever. Pinot will be another to wear blinkers and he will be partnered by Georges Deloche, who like Milbank, will be participating in the Derby for the first time. On the other side of the coin, I think Garrido, which way would not be surprised to see an extremely lively performance from Pinot.

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## Water Mill to solve Derby puzzle and start notable week for Hern

By Michael Seely

In 1971 Geoff Lewis accomplished a unique feat by winning the Derby on Mill Reef, the Coronation Cup on Lupe and the Oaks on Altesse Royale. Since then no trainer has succeeded in landing the remarkable triple. This week Dick Hern will be in a strong position. For the master of West Islay has well fancied candidates in all three races. Henbit and Water Mill will be his representatives in the Derby, Ninski in the Coronation Cup and Eirene, Shoot a Line and Sir John Astor's one-eyed filly, The Dancer, in the Oaks.

For the first time in the Derby for the past 10 years, the odds are 10-1. I think Garrido, which way would not be surprised to see an extremely lively performance from Pinot.

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races. Hello Gorgeous, Master Willie, Water Mill and Tyravon are all in the frame. The latter is under a cloud of suspicion, but the other three are in great health. Practically every fancied runner from Bruce Hobbs' present stable is winning at present and a victory for Tyravon would be one of the most popular in the race. My faith in Water Mill remains unshaken but it is fairly to be dogmatic.

Hello Gorgeous' career has

followed a pattern similar to the 1978 winner Shirley Heights. Wins in the Royal Lodge Stakes and the William Hill Futurity as a two-year-old followed by a success in York's classic tri-annual a three-year-old is a fairly progressive record.

There is also a clash of views

between the jockeys.

Geoff Lewis

is concerned that like Water Mill

Henbit and Monteverdi against the

Derby. But as far as the Derby

is concerned I like Water Mill.

Nikoli and Monteverdi against the

Derby. But as far as the Derby

is concerned I like Water Mill.

Both both of these horses are

represented by classic form against

that of Nikolai, who has

done well above his contemporaries.

Timform and Raceform Private

Hanifak. If Mr Gibbs' ratings

of the 1979 two-year-old crop are

correct, Water Mill, Hello

Gorgeous and Monteverdi will be

fighting out the finish.

But both Timform and Walter

Glyn's Yellow Book say

that Nikolai, to whom

he is superior, has

done well above his contemporaries.

Timform have the Irish

2,000 Guineas winner on top at

137, Silks ahead of Henbit and

78s ahead of Hello Gorgeous.

However, the fact that Nikolai

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# Beyond the headlines—dedicated service to the mentally ill

Generally speaking, mental hospitals are only written about when something is thought to have gone seriously wrong: last week's report on Brookwood Hospital in Surrey was a case in point. Roger Berthoud looks at one when things go normally.

Goodmores Psychiatric Hospital is, by common consent, fairly typical of the mental hospitals which ring London. Its grounds seem to go on and on as you walk up Barley Lane, off the A12 to Chelmsford, not far from Ilford. The iron gates are open and unended.

The main, two-storey building was erected in 1901. A dozen smaller wings were added in the mid-1930s, originally for long-stay patients. Today most are used as admission wards, where patients generally stay no longer than a year.

The hospital has a catchment area of 400,000 people: roughly 170,000 in the borough of Redbridge, which is predominantly lower-middle class and includes the largest Jewish community in Europe; the rest in the mainly working-class borough of Newham, with its sizeable Asian and West Indian communities. "It is harder to rehabilitate someone from Newham than from Ilford," said a Goodmores consultant. "They are less likely to have a decent home to go back to."

The hospital's annual budget of £4 million (including salaries) comes from the East Roding district health authority. Wards have been improved, but with a furniture budget of only £9,500 a year funds are constantly needed. Some £350,000 was spent recently on upgrading the central kitchens. To revamp the 80-year-old central heating system would cost more than £1 million. But mental hospitals do not attract public or private munificence.

The hospital is divided into five main units, three concerned with patients from Newham, two with those from Redbridge. Each has its own consultant, and there are two psycho-geriatric consultants dealing with both boroughs. A separate adolescent unit, with its own consultant, serves a larger, regional area.

There are 29 wards: eight geriatric, 11 long-stay (some fairly geriatric), four medium-stay and six admission (one geriatric). In all the admission wards, the sexes are mixed, with separate dormitories. Medical staff—consultants, other psychiatrists, doctors and psychologists—number 24. There are 418 nurses, divided into three shifts, giving a ratio of eight patients (often more) to one nurse at any one time. There is an acute shortage of male nurses, and wages for porters, cleaning and maintenance staff are not competitive with local industry.

The big change at Goodmores (as, seemingly, elsewhere) is the drop in the number of in-patients, thanks to the development of the new, psychotropic drugs, and a growing emphasis on care within the community. In 1961 the average number of beds occupied was 1,312. Last year it was just under 800, of whom 56 per cent were women. Wards which once had 70 beds now have 30. "In the old days you couldn't walk between the beds," said Mrs Jane Herring, the divisional nursing officer.

Not that many patients stay in bed. One of the big differences between a psychiatric and a general hospital is that psychiatric patients are usually up and about, doing occupational or individual therapy, or just sitting down or watching television.

But the number of admissions has gone up: from 1,093 in 1961 to 1,234 last year. So has the readmission rate, from 52.5 per cent in 1962 to 62.5 last year. The average length of stay for admissions and readmissions last year was only six weeks.

"Old people needing help are now more than making up for the drop in the numbers of younger ones who have to stay in," said Dr Bevis Gordon, the consultant now chairing the hospital's executive committee. Perhaps they will also fill the gap to be left eventually by the long-term schizophrenics. These are the saddest group, and their statistics are horrifying.

One woman has been in for 73 years. She was brought in at the age of three by her father, suffering from "antisocial behaviour" and a degree of mental handicap. She was discharged, brought back at age five, and has been there ever since. One other patient has been in for 70 years, two for 65 years and 19 for 50 years or more.

The vast majority of patients at Goodmores are "voluntary"; that is, they are theoretically free to come and go providing they notify their intentions. But the sick can also be "sectioned", that is, compulsorily admitted under sections 25, 26 or 29 of the 1958 Mental Health Act: the approval of one or two doctors being needed, according to whether admission is for three days or a year.

In 1979, 172 patients were "sectioned", compared with 203 in 1961. At the end of 1979 there were 40 sectioned in-patients.

With its semi-residential atmosphere, a mental hospital can seem a very self-contained world. But in addition to in-patients, there are also some 170 day patients—perhaps 50 on any given day—who come by public transport, are dropped by relatives, or collected by ambulance. Often their relatives cannot cope with them. Many are geriatric. They are fed, sometimes bathed, and may do occupational or industrial therapy.

Each Goodmores consultant also conducts at least two outpatient clinics a week at general hospitals in Newham and Redbridge, partly for ex-patients who may need to be kept supplied with drugs.

According to Dr Gerald Goldberg, one of the consultants, the main forms of mental illness treated at Goodmores are: schizophrenia and depression, the two main categories of psychiatric illness; psychotomizers, which may take the form of anxiety, depression, or obsessional symptoms, but with no gross disorder of thinking; and personality disorders, resulting in inadequacy and inability to relate to others.

Schizophrenia is regarded as the most disabling. Its victims are sometimes violent, and can suffer delusions of great intensity, including hearing voices, which may lead to paranoia, or to marked social withdrawal. The worst symptoms can now be controlled by drugs. Only 12 per cent of new admissions under 65 are for schizophrenia.

Depressives rather than schizophrenics account for most of the suicide



Photograph by Brian Harris

attempts, of which roughly half succeed each year. "We had one two days ago," said Dr Gordon. "A young man, sectioned, went missing at lunchtime. Police found him in a stream in a park." Such events lead to great heart-searchings and feelings of guilt all around.

Away from the small administrative area, a first impression is of the seemingly endless and depressing nature of the corridors in the main block. The longest extends for 110 yards. In them are usually to be found half a dozen or so "corridor wanderers", generally elderly and predominantly male patients, shuffling away their tedium, or slumped in one of the seats that punctuate the vistas of linoleum. In one corridor I passed an old man, very thin, stock still—but leaning sharply to the left, and looking quite out of my problems."

"That's the sort of thing I expected to see more of," I said. My guide replied: "In fact that chap wrote an extremely lucid letter to us before the last election explaining why he thought he should be allowed to vote."

The wards themselves vary enormously in atmosphere, but are consistently more spacious than expected. Generally speaking, a 30-bedded ward consists of one or two largeish dormitories, with three or four single rooms off them; one or sometimes two large day rooms, in one of which meals are eaten at tables for four; comfortable chairs, a television set (almost permanently on), lavatories; rather Spartan washing and bathing rooms; and two smallish rooms for nursing staff.

All beds have a bell, fire-resistant locker—with mirror and a surface suitable for flowers or photographs—for private clothes and possessions. The lockers cannot be locked, however, and pilfering is endemic and hard to eradicate. Cadding, mainly of money, is also a problem.

The greatest strain, she said, is not the incontinence and cleaning up after keeping track of everyone. "We have seven wanderers. When you have only two or three staff on duty, you start to feel the strain. The worst thing is losing a patient. You worry yourself sick till they're found, especially in winter."

The nurses often become genuinely fond of their charges—and the patients can become tame and disturbed when a nurse leaves. This nurse had recently spent a moping of her day off buying clothes for nine patients.

The two consultants responsible for the geriatric wards are Dr Zoe Slattery and Dr Elizabeth Taws. The average age in the admission ward is only six weeks. Dr Slattery told me. After that patients either go home or to a local authority home, come in as day patients or (about 12 per cent) move to longer-stay wards.

Perhaps the most harrowing cases were the three victims I saw of Huntington's chorea, an hereditary disease which leads to brain deterioration coupled with terrible writhing motions, especially of the arms. It generally strikes after the age of 30, and kills from five to 15 years later. Most mental hospitals, I was told, have about six sufferers.

Montgomery ward, as I shall call it, is one of the hospital's five mixed, non-geriatric admission wards. Dr Raymond Gledhill, its consultant, is unusually a trained psycho-analyst as well as a psychiatrist, and so adopts a more "psychological" approach than usual, with greater emphasis on "group therapy".

To some extent, he explains, the ward is a microcosm of the outside world. Behaviour between patients and between patients and staff is linked to what has gone before. The ward meets as a group, with staff, for 90 minutes daily, Monday to Friday. It is the focal point of the day.

Group sessions can, he believes, be very calming. "In the old days there used to be a separation of the good and the disturbed, aggressive patients, who were put into closed (ie locked) wards. People are surprised we mix them up nowadays. But if the 'good' ones can live with the 'bad' in a sense, they become less fearful of themselves—though we have had relatives who are so distressed they take people out within 24 hours".

Wards now locked only briefly and exceptionally...

Dr Gledhill spoke frankly about the use of drugs. These come in two main groups: the major tranquillizers, used principally for schizophrenia and manic states, whose side-effects can include Parkinsonian symptoms (shaking hands and face, twitching), severe dryness of the mouth, constant movements of mouth and tongue, and defective vision. The other main group consists of the anti-depressants, which can also produce dryness of the mouth, constipation, and sometimes low blood pressure.

Both Dr Gledhill and Dr Goldberg admitted that to some extent drugs are administered for the benefit of staff as well as of patients. With more staff, they would need to give less drugs. Drugs, Dr Gledhill pointed out, could deal with the symptoms, but not with the causes. But they had made possible the unlocking of ward doors (and the dramatic reduction in the duration of stay of new admissions).

In one of the large living rooms, a dark-skinned youth was miming a boxing encounter. He was screaming, frightened and very aggressive when he came in. I was told: Now he often smiles. Then

there was the talkative wife of a Jewish taxi-driver. She had suffered acute post-natal depression, and her weight dropped to six stone. She said she found group therapy very helpful.

Not so a smartly dressed woman in her late fifties, who had been in five weeks. "I find writing my innermost thoughts rather difficult," she said. "Once you have told them your problems, you can't go on reiterating it."

Fred, in his early thirties, had three weeks earlier taken an overdose of the pills he took to control his epilepsy. "I wanted to opt out. Work was too much. I was the financial controller of a medium-sized company. I have suffered from epilepsy since I was 12. I hope I am now facing up to my problems."

Wellington ward is a psycho-geriatric long-stay ward: 12 women, 18 men, seven of whom had been there since before 1939, one since 1924. He was deaf, dumb, doubly incongruous (as they say). Beyond compassion? Yet he was helped and wheeled around by a patient who had been in for a mere 40 years.

Exceptionally, the necessary staff are available to grapple with problems at source at the separate adolescent unit within the grounds, under its consultant Dr Sounthy Perinpanayagam.

"He is easily disturbed, often violent, charges, boys and girls, ranged in age from 13 to 17. Most are from difficult homes," he said. "Ultimately, it's emotional deprivation. We also deal with specific psychological syndromes, like anorexia nervosa... or with the effects of an organic condition, like a boy we had with claw hands."

Something in the adolescent interacts with the environment, like a great capacity for loving or hating, inherited from the people who produced the environment. The battered child is likely to become a batterer. "You have to resist their invitation to batter them. You have to understand what is going on, and react to something deeper." Treatment lasts up to a year. Few drugs are used. For unformed personalities: they just postpone the trouble.

Staff shortages are in evidence in the hospital's relatively cheerful occupational therapy department, run by Pat Wright, the only qualified occupational therapist. She has a technical instructor and the equivalent of 19 full-time helpers, several of whom work on the wards—but not enough. "It's very hard to find the staff who have the strength to deal with the very damaged elderly on the wards," she said. "Some don't stay for their six-month probation. There is not much visible return." Five further education tutors come in to take sessions on art, keeping-fit, yoga, dressmaking and commerce.

Between 135 and 135 patients attend the therapy sessions. Themes include hygiene, cooking, work, and plants. Free activities include painting and pottery, treated mainly as a form of communication. "People find they have unsuspected skills," she said.

In a smoke-filled room there was a lively atmosphere and a lot of knitting going on. A young chap, making something out of bits of wood, said he had been in 18 months. "It seems like an eternity. But I'm a bit too hypersensitive to the world at the moment." Near him was a wholly sane police cadet, on a three-month visit as part of his training.

Every patient is seen at home first: on a bad day, there could be eight referrals usually by GPs. "There is a lot of pressure on us to get people to 'put away'. Psychological skills are required as much with the relatives as with patients... but we only see the tip of the iceberg—not all the wonderful families who are coping with dementia people."

About 40 per cent of admissions are for depression. Around half would have made a serious attempt at suicide. The rest would be for one form or another of dementia, a decaying of brain tissue caused by old age or impaired blood circulation. A few are relief admissions, with greater emphasis on "group therapy".

Rehabilitation has helped to reduce the hospital's population from 1,230 patients in 1971 to around 800 today. It is going as a concern in the early 1980s, said Dr David Abramson, the consultant with responsibility for the rehabilitation department.

There is a special preparatory house in the grounds to help patients revert to life "outside". Often they are frightened of changes they have heard about—debt, money and buses with automatic doors.

About 70 former long-stay patients are now maintained in group homes and other forms of sheltered accommodation outside. "One tends to feel the long-stay wards that patients are too old and it's just too late," said Dr Abramson. "But in fact, if you look closely, you find there is quite a lot to be done." He favours the development of supervised accommodation within the hospital, so people could live "outside" in a complex of sheltered units.

One patient, a rational-looking man of 51, who had been in and out of mental hospitals since 1964 and whose father had killed himself when he was eight, said: "The difficult thing I find going into a bedsitter and the walls are very thin, and it becomes voices... any form of sound, a breeze through the trees, it becomes voices. Your mind can be terrorized. It's like a demon talking to you."

Over in the psychology department, the South African-born chief psychologist, Dr Morris Nissim, feels that patients tend to go a bit lost in the web of life on the ordinary, 3-bedded wards, and in the drama of staff relations, with their jealousies and territoriality. It is hard to maintain a "goal-directed" approach. Not many new patients get a psychological assessment. "We just don't have the space." So people might stay in longer than necessary.

One patient, a dark-skinned youth, was screaming, frightened and very aggressive when he came in. He was screaming, frightened and very aggressive when he came in. I was told: Now he often smiles. Then

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## Commercial property

### Kingston plan for central development

Big changes are planned for Kingston upon Thames, in Surrey, where Bentalls, the large store owners, have submitted a planning application for part of their store and garage sites.

The scheme will make use of land behind the existing store now used for such purposes as storage, and link this with the garage site by way of a pedestrian footbridge across the new relief road.

The plans provide for a new shopping mall linking Fife Road with Wood Street, incorporating two large shops of 22,000 to 25,000 sq ft each, plus 25 individual units of various sizes.

At the Wood Street end of the development, the mall would be on two levels served by escalators and with entrances to the main Bentalls store on each level. The

first floor mall, providing some shopping, would lead directly to the bridge over Wood Street.

It is also proposed to construct an office block in Wood Street to provide 160,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices on four floors.

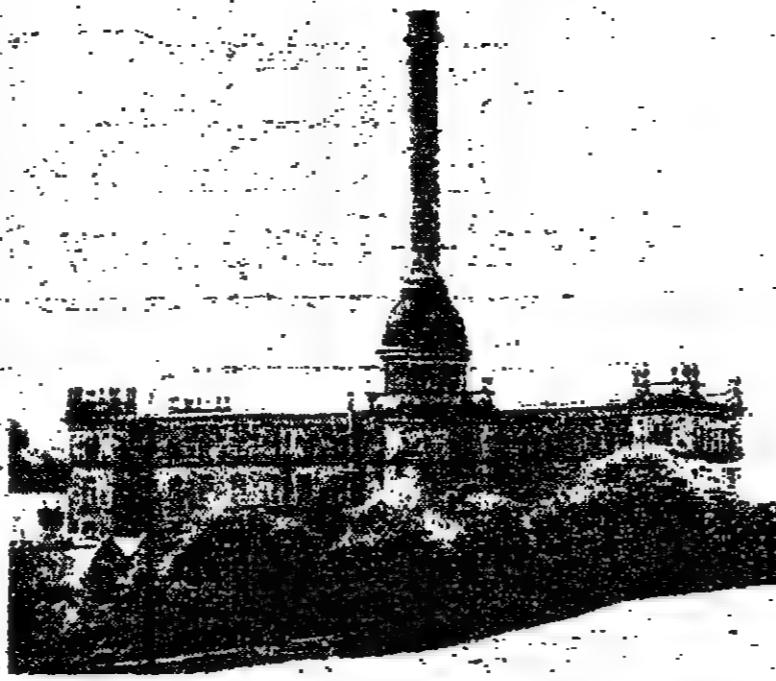
Plans for the garage site propose a large supermarket of 40,000 sq ft as well as an enlarged multi-storey car park to give 1,100 spaces.

Another big scheme is planned at Londonderry, in Northern Ireland, where the Department of the Environment and the Irish Office are sponsoring a fully enclosed and heated shopping complex of 100,000 sq ft. To be called the Richmond Centre, it would provide four large stores and 40 standard units in enclosed shopping malls serviced from a lower level.

In addition, there would be an office block of some 45,000 sq ft above the shopping area, with public service occupancy in mind.

The site, which is just under two acres in extent, is bounded by Ferryquay Street, The Diamond and Shipquay Street.

Site clearance and preparation work is under way, and it is intended that the main building contract should put out to tender during the current financial year, with the prospect of the



The Bliss tweed mill, at Chipping Norton, a local landmark in the Cotswolds.

centre being completed and opened for Easter, 1983.

Architects for the scheme are Keggie Henderson and Partners, of Glasgow, and letting agents are Healey and Baker, and Morton Commercial, of Belfast and Londonderry.

major stores for Marks and Spencer, Boots and Sainsbury.

The development is being undertaken by the Standard Life Assurance Co, in association with Samuel Properties. Letting and managing agents will be Phoenix Beard, of London, Fareham Borough Council, the freeholders, were advised by Hillier Parker May and Rowden, who

will also be joint letting agents.

In Reading, Samuel Properties (Developments) have started building work on a further office scheme at 8-10 Greyfriars Road. Designed by Chapman and Hanson, the building will provide 6,000 sq ft gross and is due to be available for occupation at the end of the year. Joint agents are Gibson Eley, of Reading, and Phoenix Beard.

The new development is immediately adjacent to Samuel's main scheme, a new office block of about 16,500 sq ft gross, plus 8,000 sq ft of retail space, which is nearing completion. All the offices and most of the shops have already been let.

A new office block is also planned for a site in central Bradford. Developers are Hunting Gate, who have acquired the site in Carlyle Road from Cambridge Scientific Instruments. There is an existing planning consent, and the scheme provides for a build-

ing with 11,100 sq ft of lettable space on ground and two upper floors, with parking for 28 cars.

Work on the site is due to start in August, with a building programme of 12 months. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks

and managing agents will be Phoenix Beard, of London.

Fareham Borough Council, the freeholders, were advised by Richard Ellis, acting for the vendors.

One of the more unusual buildings in the market is the tweed mill run by William Bliss and Son at Chipping Norton, in the Cotswolds. The company was established in 1746 and the present mill, with its ornate architecture and high central chimney stack, which was built in 1870, is a well known local landmark.

Production of the cloths made there will be continued in Wellington, Somerset.

The main mill has five floors

each of 11,500 sq ft, plus some 50,000 sq ft mainly single storey, which is separate from the main part. The property is being sold through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, and the price is £275,000 for the freehold.

Total site area is about 3.5 acres.

It is understood that interest has already been shown by another company in the woollen trade, but it is also thought that the building has potential for a wide variety of other uses.

Another historical building in the market is the Lyceum Club,

which is located on a corner in Liverpool at the junction of Bold Street, Ranelagh Street and Church Street. It was built in 1802 and 1803, and is being developed through the environment, through the Chester office of Richard Ellis, who provided 14,050 sq ft on ground, ground and two floors.

The terms of the sale are subject to certain conditions, the future use of the premises and the retention of certain structural features. These include the restoration and of the frontage on Bold and Ranelagh Street, and the restoration of the interior reading room and rotunda old library.

There is also the possibility of developing additional office spaces at the rear of the building.

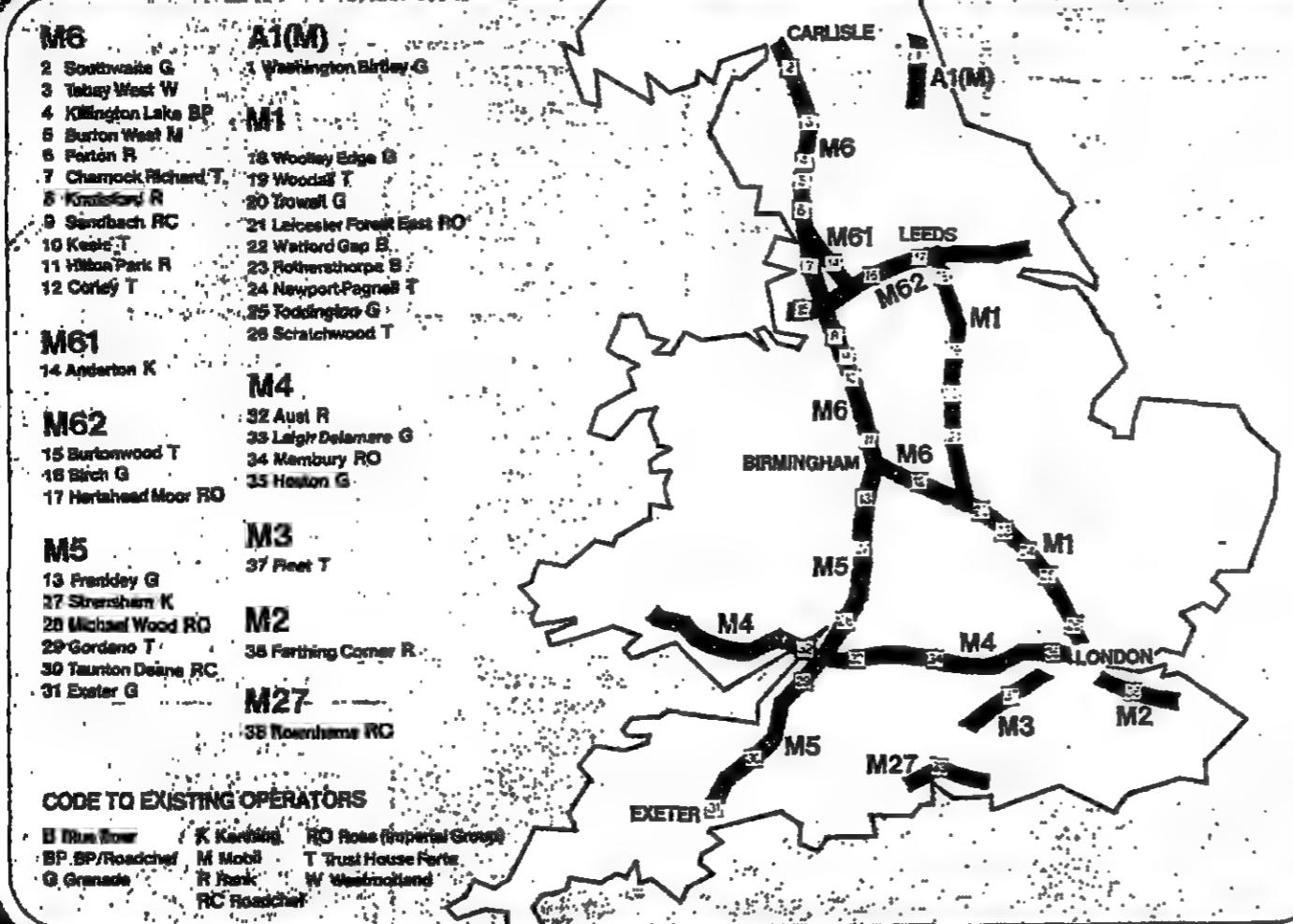
A contract worth £5m has been awarded to Higgs and Hill for the construction of a town centre at Leathes Partnership. The scheme includes a supermarket, two stores, 22 shops, a multi-car park and a day centre. Completion is due in December.

The development is carried out by Federated on a lease of 125 years given by Mole Valley District Council.

General

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David Bonavia senses the new mood after years of internal conflict.

# China today, striving for peace within itself

HONGKONG

Visiting China as foreign secretary some eight years ago, Sir Alec Douglas-Home remarked that it was good to be in "a place with itself". His observation—valid enough at the time—was all too quickly belied by yet another outburst of conflict between the left and right-wings of the Chinese Communist Party, leading eventually to the 1976 riot in Peking and the purge of the leftist faction a month after Mao Tse-tung's death in the same year.

Now China is again striking to be at peace with itself—having thrown out the Manist concept of perpetual class struggle and the politics of internal confrontation backed by impossibly abstruse ideological arguments.

The strongest impression gained from travelling in China today is that people are treating each other as human beings first and as political animals second—a reversal of the order Mao sought to impose. The political armistice which has succeeded the long drawn-out feuds of the past two decades is obviously welcome.

Mr James Callaghan, touring China and speaking to its top leaders this month, was told that peace was also an external priority—a new task for a country which over the past two decades has always emphasized the danger and indeed inevitability of war, and has scorned detente and disarmament.

The recent ballistic missiles test over the Pacific has shown that China is still set on developing her own nuclear deterrent to back up her immense but ill equipped standing army and her huge but technically inferior air force.

The defence aspect of Mao's goal of "self-sufficiency" has been retained—if only temporarily—while the leaders ponder the merits of buying arms from abroad.

On the domestic front, the new stress on peaceful and harmonious social relations is much more in accord with the temper of the Chinese people than was

the Maoist stress on creative conflict. Simply walking round the streets of Peking and other Chinese cities, one can sense the pleasure people take in being allowed to live their lives without constant interference from political campaigns to earn a little more money by exerting themselves more in their work, and to raise their children without fear of seeing them snatched away to live in remote rural areas, or be turned against their parents by hysterical propaganda about "class struggle".

China still has enormous economic and social problems—for which the most generally effective solution will be better birth control and daily life beset with shortages of food and consumer goods, poor housing conditions, and social services which are much more easily stretched than most foreign visitors realize.

But the expectations of the people have been aroused by the economic policy pushed by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the leading vice-chairman of the Party, and deputy Prime Minister. The attainable luxuries are no longer limited to watches, transistor radios, bicycles and sewing machines. Now they turn partly to the restoration of commerce and advertising—people want cassette recorders and electronic calculators (most of which have to be wheeled out of relatives abroad), as well as mopeds, sunglasses, ice-creams and recordings of popular music from Hong Kong. Most of all, they want books and news magazines.

The stigma attached to the enjoyment of small luxuries has disappeared, as has the rigidly exclusive attitude to the products of "bourgeois" culture. A highlight of the musical programmes offered on the train which now runs direct between Kowloon and Canton is "Auld Lang Syne" played on Hawaiian guitars.

Despite the new openness to foreign cultural influences, the leadership is worried about the growth of black markets, especially in foreign currency and imported luxuries.

Since rises in food prices paid to the peasants last year have caused speculation about inflation, though Mr Deng told a somewhat sceptical Mr Callaghan that this would not occur.

The cash subsidies paid by urban dwellers to offset the price increases are no guarantee of ample stocks in the state-owned food shops, but the peasants have been granted a welcome degree of latitude to sell their products in the circles of free market prices, which has improved supplies.

The entire tenor of Chinese economic planning now is towards more play for market forces on the Yugoslav model, and for local initiatives by both industrial managers and the leaders of the peasant work teams.



An early morning street card shot in Shanghai: people feel freer now.

Factories are being encouraged to make extra profits for the benefit of their own staff and workers, which is resulting in a degree of market research hitherto unnecessary in a planned economy. The peasants are being permitted to earn more from their private plots and undertake specialist production tasks in small groups—sometimes consisting of one family—or even as individuals.

China's economic growth is committed to the success of these new, liberal measures. If they are unsuccessful, and the economy goes out of balance, there will have to be a return to more centralized and detailed planning. In the meantime, the Chinese leaders are being careful not to run the country into debt through large foreign loans at the present

high rates of interest, but this does not affect the new enthusiasm for foreign investment.

Expansion of foreign trade and financial links is no longer seen as a disguised sell-out of the Chinese workforce to greedy capitalists intent on exploiting their low wages. The enthusiasm for peace and cooperation which dominates present thinking in Peking is as strong on the trade front as it is in foreign relations and internal social policies.

It would be wrong to write unremarked in Western Europe and the United States, from where the chief impetus for a thorough modernization of China used to come, that nowadays China welcomes that impetus, rather than securing a break in her national cohesion and sovereignty.

Eric Heffer

## Israel: a friendly word

Many British politicians are either passionately pro-Israel or pro-Arab. They leave little room for discussion and compromise and as a result inhibit any serious study of Middle East issues. In my view socialists should support Israel's right to live in peace, while at the same time supporting in principle the Arab revolution.

It is often and to some extent correctly argued that Israel is an artificial state which should never have been created. Israel does exist, however, its statehood having been recognized by the United Nations, and here it is worth recalling that the Soviet Union was among the first to give it recognition. Yes, the Palestinian people also have rights. They do not have a homeland and they should have.

It is this dichotomy between Israeli and Palestinian rights that continually causes Israel's internal political crises and is responsible for the present one. As a critical supporter of the Israeli Labour Party, the election of Mr Menachem Begin as Prime Minister did not fill me with pleasure. He was, and is, a hard-line rightist, extremely nationalistic and influenced by Milton Friedman in economic affairs. Yet he did something which no other Israeli leader had done—to meet the president of Egypt and negotiate a peace settlement between the two countries. He could do this

because he knew that the entire Labour opposition would support him.

It was like Nixon being able to excite America from Vietnam, de Gaulle withdrawing from Algeria, or Mrs Thatcher reaching a settlement on Rhodesia. Any left-wing government trying to do likewise finds itself with almost total opposition—from its right-wing opponents and as a result agreement is rarely reached.

Mr Begin's problem is that while he could get full support for a wider peace agreement with Egypt, when it comes to the Palestinians his supporters are more belligerent. Peace between countries is one thing; acceptance of a Palestinian state, reaching up to Israel's border, is another. There is also the problem of those "greater Israelites" who claim that Israel's borders should be the biblical ones and who see no reason why more Jewish settlements should not be built on the West Bank, with that area eventually becoming fully integrated into the State of Israel.

Mr Ezer Weizman, the recently resigned Defence Minister, said on Israeli radio that he was opposed to more West Bank settlements, that Mr Begin was dragging his feet over the future of the Palestinians, that a general election should be held and that he was prepared to head a new government.

It is clear therefore that the Middle East could again become an arena for open conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbours. At the moment the Arab countries are bitterly divided, but if Egypt should back away from continuing good relations with

The author is Labour MP for the Walton, Liverpool.

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## DIARY OF AN UNMELTING POT

What have last month's Miami race riots to do with the attempt of a wealthy dress designer to buy herself a \$1.1 million maisonette in an exclusive block inhabited by Dr Henry Kissinger?

Not much, on the face of it. Yet both are concerned with the building of barriers, the need which groups of Americans feel to protect themselves from alien hordes by which they feel threatened.

In the two weeks since the Miami riots, black leaders in New York have been warning us sombrely that it could so easily happen here. Recalling the "long, hot summers" of the late 1960s, when many American cities endured angry disturbances in their black ghettos, they pointed out that in many essential ways the condition of urban blacks has not improved since.

Some, including Mr Charles Rangel, the black congressman for the district that includes Harlem, blame Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor, for what they see as the city's deteriorating race relations.

Mr Koch is not bashful about responding to criticism.

He points out that since he became Mayor many more

summers, which the city provides for unemployed youngsters, have gone to black youth than under his predecessor. But he adds that the city does not have the money to improve the welfare system to the extent which the blacks would like and need.

The Mayor is Jewish. For a long time, there has been a tension between New York's black and Jewish communities. The Jews, predominantly middle class, blame blacks for the violence which threatens their security.

In Williamsburg in Brooklyn, where a closely-knit Hasidic Jewish community lives hard by a black slum area, white residents organize their own security patrols.

I may have made the point here before that the cliché definition of New York as a melting-pot, where diverse ethnic and religious groups dissolve into one, is the very reverse of the truth. In few other cities have the various communities so stoutly resisted assimilation, preferring to establish their own separate and defined enclaves.

This is true at every social

and economic level. It is a far cry, in social terms, from the

sums of Harlem and Brooklyn to the most expensive apartment buildings on Manhattan's Upper East Side. Yet the well-publicised dispute involving one of these buildings shows that, even among the super-rich, some kinds of people are more acceptable than others.

River House is cooperatively owned by its wealthy tenants, among whom is Dr Kissinger. In such buildings a board representing the tenants has a power of veto over who should be allowed to buy an apartment.

When a maisonette in the building came on the market for \$1.1 million, Miss Gloria Vanderbilt wanted to buy it. Descended from one of New York's oldest established wealthy families and now a successful clothing designer, she appeared at first glance to have every possible credential for moving in. Her deposit of \$110,000 was accepted with pleasure in January.

Yet on April 20 the board of directors rejected her application. Her lawyer, who obtained a court order preventing the sale of the apartment to anyone else, said the rejection came after tenants' representatives had telephoned him to check rumours that Miss Van-

derbilt planned to marry Mr Bobby Short, a black singer.

The pair have been friendly for some time. "We're not planning to get married," said Mr Short, "but frankly I don't think it's any of their business at all what we do," adding that it was many years since he had faced what he interpreted as discrimination. As well as court action, Miss Vanderbilt

lawyer complained formally to the City Commission on Human Rights, alleging racial discrimination.

A lawyer for River House denied the charge. He said the board had decided not to let Miss Vanderbilt have the apartment because it did not think she could afford it.

In the financial statement which she was required to make to the board, Miss Vanderbilt had claimed a net worth of \$7.6 million. The lawyer said the bulk of that came from a licensing agreement for a line of jeans she designed and that she did not have the cash in hand.

In investigating the charge, the Human Rights Commission counsel said he would subpoena financial records of other tenants, including Dr Kissinger, to see how they compared with Miss Vanderbilt's.

At a court hearing last week,

the River House board added a new ground for their objection. In a four-page affidavit the chairman wrote: "I believe that the ceaseless flow of gossip column items about her comings and goings, where she eats and with whom, what parties she attends, what she wears, where she lives, would attract unwelcome publicity to River

House." (Unlike the good Dr K, who abhors publicity of all kinds?)

It is true that Gloria Vanderbilt, who is 56, has since her childhood had to endure a life acted out in a bright glare of notoriety. Her father, big to the Vanderbilt railway fortune, died when she was a baby. When she was ten, a court took her out of the care of her erratic mother and awarded custody to her aunt, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, the sculptor and founder of the Whitney Museum of American Art.

The case was widely and sentimentally reported. Gloria's relationship with her aunt was scarcely better than with her mother and her childhood was unhappy. She became immortalized in song as the "Poor Little Rich Girl".

It was not surprising under the circumstances that she should seek to marry early—at 17. Neither was it a surprise that the marriage, to a Hollywood agent, ended in divorce three years later.

Soon after she married Leopold Sokoowski, the Endocrinologist, more than 40 years her senior. She began to dabble in art and acting—with modest success—and was soon divorced for a second time.

Her third marriage was to Sidney Lumet, the film director, and her fourth and longest-lasting to Wyatt Cooper, who died in 1978, leaving her a widow.

Since then she has achieved her greatest fame in what is a high society woman, an unlikely field. Almost every day her name is embossed across television screens in advertisements for jeans which she designed for the Hong Kong manufacturer.

None of this apparently impressed the board of the cooperative apartments, whose members include such leaders of New York society as the chairman of American Express. That this rejective should happen to Miss Vanderbilt is ironic in the light of her family history.

Her great-great grandfather Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt began life as a seaman and ended founding the family fortune as a rail baron. He suffered similar exclusion from the upper echelons of society.

Mr Short is up to his neck in protest if New York suffer the fate of Miss Vanderbilt. Astor, the sculptor and his rich valets, are their bosom friends. This kind of thing occurred throughout New York's history.

Michael

## Facing up to the dangerous decade

The recent flurry of interest in nuclear strategy, reflected in debates in both Houses of Parliament and a measured exchange of acerbic comments in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, has provided an opportunity for the airing of some familiar prejudices and the solemn restatement of a great number of apparently ineradicable misconceptions.

This led logically to the assumption that within this framework of nuclear weapons control agreements might be designed to move the stabilizer of the strategic balance in favour of the United States. It was in pursuit of this apparently desirable state of affairs that the United States embarked on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

According to the received wisdom of this particular interpretation of the international power structure, the best way to achieve mutual deterrence is the destruction of armaments, in which innovations in military technology lead each side in turn to embark on costly and dangerous attempts to preserve the condition of mutual deterrence.

Whether this conveniently symmetrical model of nuclear strategy ever had any real validity is open to question. What is becoming reasonably clear is that its basic assumptions may be dangerously unsound in the strategic environment of the 1980s. There is considerable evidence to suggest that the Russians, far from accepting the constraints of mutual deterrence, are in the process of acquiring the kind of strategic forces which would enable them to fight, survive and win a nuclear war.

The evidence is contained in their apparent determination to develop the two basic elements of such a war-winning capability—counterforce missile armoury and an effective system of active and passive defence against retaliatory attack.

The counterforce theory implies the ability of the Soviet Union to destroy on the ground a large proportion of the American land-based missile force, using a comparatively small proportion of its own. This would make America's retaliation on Soviet cities virtually suicidal, since the Russians would still have enough nuclear weapons left to inflict millions of casualties on the United States possibly

hardly make one tenth price.

She had bought quaint peasant-style hooked-rug floors. This was a New England cottage in the second half of the 18th century. The native and gay. One as high as \$12,000, a teak for an antique Oriental.

The spile itself was managed stuck in the chimney—through famous 100% bar—of the auction was dr.

An elegant marquetry 1,500 people, was erected on the lawn beneath the and the lapping water Chesapeake. It was a collection of American naive paintings, said to comprise some 2,600 works, has been bequeathed en bloc to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the American decorative arts alone brought more money than any previous sale. This would make America's reparation for the loss of the Russians would still have millions of casualties on the United States possibly

But most it was American occasion, visitors in sneakers, sh brightly coloured slacks and get-whining at preceeded event.

The see at Poket, with the Garisch collection of antiques and furniture sold in New York, the past three occasions were when the auctioneers did not reach the high levels.

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Michael



derbit planned to marry Mr Bobby Short, a black singer. The pair have been friendly for some time. "We're not planning to get married," said Mr Short, "but frankly I don't think it's any of their business at all what we do," adding that it was many years since he had faced what he interpreted as discrimination. As well as court action, Miss Vander-

Land Cadet  
ig up to  
TOUS d...



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THE TIMES MONDAY JUNE 2 1980

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17

## OUR REFIGHTS THE PAST

Parry's special committee on Saturday was the TUC's Day of May 14. In other words, to mount a lay of indignation over government's policies. In this instance it failed. The attempt to do so below what is an ordinary party and the atmosphere at the occasion was non-existent because the likelihood of the saddled with unresponsible policies, to which it did so exaggerated. There would be a good before the next the party to have this on the policy proved by a large Saturday. It now likely that there will be outcome at the in the autumn national wrangles that occupying the party year. If that is so, greater opportunity and centre of the vote attention to is certainly neces-

such Mr. Callaghan inside the terms of Executive Committee when he called a clear understanding with the on incomes policy election. There is believe that such a

policy would be more effective in the future than it was last time when the Labour Government's fourth annual phase collapsed amidst the industrial chaos of early 1979. But the logic of the NEC's strategy of economic expansion under present conditions is that any government would be forced to try an incomes policy if it was at all serious about containing inflation. It would have thrown aside other, more hopeful measures for containment. At least Mr. Callaghan must have recognized the dilemma, but this simply illustrates the basic unreality of the economic strategy that was being proposed.

The most disturbing policy developments, though, were in the foreign and defence fields. It has been evident for some while that there is a strong current of anti-EEC sentiment in the Labour Party, as there is in the country at this time. It would be too optimistic to hope that Labour critics would be converted by the settlement over Britain's contribution to the Community budget. Only if the public at large becomes more satisfied with British membership will the protests within the Labour party die away. It was therefore to be expected that a fair amount of anti-Community feeling would be expressed at the conference.

But the strength of unilateralist sentiment on disarmament was more surprising. The NEC statement opposed the deployment of Cruise missiles in Britain and rejected any idea of a successor

## S SUBVERTING CAMP DAVID?

Letter is "worried" European Community forward in the next with a new initiative on human issue. He

and Egypt to talks on Palestine soon, perhaps the next two weeks, press again toward peace treaty on that autonomy for the Gaza". He is press his "veto power to prevent the process from being subverted". He ping the European intervene in the as long as we are making progress ideal peace settle-

"even if they do not permit in Nations any action destroy the sanctity present form of council Resolution 242.

I think from these the autonomy sailing majestically successful conclusion, carrying out the accord in letter and already demonstrating to concede my", to the inhabitants West Bank and Gaza. Few details remained with Egypt, that the were eagerly awaiting implementation of the and that the Europe had gratu- lized its intention resolution through Council which

would repeal Resolution 242 and call in question Israel's right to exist.

The facts are rather different. The autonomy talks were broken off by Egypt three weeks before the target date for their conclusion, which has now passed, because it was quite clear that Israel was not negotiating seriously but preempting the issues at stake, particularly by speeding up the Jewish settlement of the West Bank and Gaza. President Sadat has publicly blamed Mr. Begin for the failure of the talks, remarking: "He is set against Palestinian autonomy, and there is no indication that he will change his mind".

The West Bank is seething, not with enthusiastic expectation, but with bitter resentment at Israeli policies, and the Israeli authorities, as our Jerusalem correspondent reports today, are resorting to even harsher methods of repression to hold it down.

European governments are quite rightly concerned about this state of affairs and find it hard to believe that the Camp David process is on the way to defusing it. Their concern is shared by the American State Department and indeed it is doubtful whether President Carter himself really believes in his publicly proclaimed optimism. But European governments are also quite well aware of the United States' power to veto draft resolutions in the Security Council, and only too aware of the effect which the election campaign has on American Middle East policy. They also know that so long as Israel is

priorities. Nothing would be more dramatically beneficial to the United Kingdom than the reform of the trade unions and the TUC, both to strengthen command at the top and to decentralize local decisions to the shop floor.

In a sense, the TUC and the trade unions have the defect that Stanley Baldwin found in the press: they have power without responsibility. In the past 10 years, one way or another, they have brought down two Labour governments and one Conservative government. But having destroyed, they cannot build, because the central command is too weak and too divided.

As Mr. John Boyd of the engineering union more than implied last week, it is not for Mrs. Thatcher to change direction to suit her political opponents and win their favour; it is for the trade unions themselves to carry the national majority in a general election. Until they do that, they have no more right for the door of No. 10 to be opened in them than the majority of electors whom they make victims as it suits them. After all, it was the trade union winter of discontent that put Mr. Callaghan and Labour out of business last May and that put Mrs. Thatcher where she is.

Concurrent with the Battle of the Isle of Grain, of course, was the news of Transport House staff picketing the National Executive Committee, including Mr. Callaghan, in pursuit of a wage claim. The realities of the market place struck to the heart of the dispute: "What's all this about?", asked Mr. Callaghan, back from China, without waiting for an answer. Well, it was about the Labour Party's staff demanding equality with the TUC on pay rates and with their own party bosses. But there was no prospect of getting the money for a political party on its uppers. Mrs. Thatcher's market forces prevailed, and the Labour Party, financed by the TUC, continues to be the kind of sweat shop that Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Norman Atkinson, the party treasurer, and the TUC magnates would theoretically damn for eternity. Now if Labour Party staff had the pay of GMWU lagers on the Isle of Grain...

The fact is that the trade union movement is virtually the only survivor of the Victorian ethos, whereby self-interest is the guiding principle of policy for those who have a temporary or permanent economic advantage. That's when Mr. Brian Seddon calls for reforms of the civil service, and others call for the reform of Parliament or the abolition of the House of Lords, they must forgive the majority for thinking that they mistake the

## Nood

## No man sle ain

"than 30 years ago beset the world and his name as martyr stood at its member suffering a tick. A trade union judgement I had come across and went on to great man as the most al who ever aggrandized union at the expense breeder, Ernest, a man of formidable intellect and had his last illness set in, tribal on smaller fry to and the Transport and miners' Union omnipotent pursued power, on the realities minia said.

came back last week of the Isle of Grain and had its day on this, and in the news of police holding a tick, a mob forming a tick, a coach withers trying to enter the gates; nearly 40 policemen injured. But the Transport and miners' Union. This time general and Municipal on fighting to keep off electricians, engineers, ethen.

runs, or is elected to NCU. None other than the most resolute trade union could find in the United sensible and sincere as his predecessor in leading the place his trying he touches in its and in the counsele. To his credit, Mr. sedded his union's repa- law abiding men the

## Reform of the House of Lords

From Mr. Robert Milburn

Sir, Your leading article of May 12 is right to assert that any reconstituted House of Lords must, if it is to be acceptable, be based on the principle of proportional representation. However, the claim that the adopting of PR will not necessitate that system also being adopted for the House of Commons is insubstantial, except for citing the case of Northern Ireland, which all will surely agree is considerably detached from the minds of the electorate of England, Scotland and Wales. Indeed, how many of these latter would even have known that PR was used in Northern Ireland?

Such ignorance would not, however, arise in the case of Westminster's second chamber, for here would be two blatantly different electoral systems—PR and first past the post—with the whole electorate taking part in both. It seems unlikely that the differences between these systems would go unnoticed for long. Present dispassionate opinion sees PR as the more just method of election, and rightly so. It therefore seems inevitable that the reformed second chamber would be seen by many and eventually by most people as having the more legitimate electoral base.

Such a situation may quickly become intolerable and could easily damage the authority and standing of the House of Commons. For example, unpopular legislation passed by the Commons over the heads of and against the wishes of the second chamber could justifiably be attacked for not reflecting popular opinion. The success of the trade unions using the second chamber's opposition to future industrial relations legislation as justification for defying the legislation is not an invitation. The House of Commons has an electoral base no less defensible than that of the subordinate chamber.

The only alternative is to resort to further use of that dangerous and divisive political tool, the referendum.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MILFURN,  
3 Park Mansions,  
Howards Lane,  
Putney, SW15.

From Mr. F. M. Steiner

Sir, May I protest against David Wood's unquestioning acceptance of the Powell-Poot doctrine that two separate elective chambers cannot work in tandem or would make "coherent" government... impossible"? This is to accept that the whole battalion is out of step except Tommy. The majority of parliamentary democracies have two-chamber legislatures, ranging from the virtually powerless Austrian Federal Council, to the powerful Senates of Italy or the United States, and I know of no non-elected Upper House anywhere except in Canada. In parliamentary government, in say, Australia and all EEC countries other than Denmark really unworkable?

The unique combination of an unrepresentative electoral system for the Commons, the absence of a written constitution, and the doctrine of the "Mandate" which allows governments to push through constitutional changes even with a small majority of seats and on a minority of votes, renders this country particularly vulnerable to elective dictatorship by a single Chamber even one not chosen by the majority of electors. A functioning Upper House with at least some powers and with a justifiable composition is therefore an absolute essential.

Yours faithfully,  
F. M. M. STEINER,  
The Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1.

## Saudi attitudes

From Mr. William Morrison

Sir, Correspondence from Mr. Mervyn Turner and Lady Hayter (May 6 and 12) has drawn attention to Britain's overcrowded prisons and the plight of persons detained under powers conferred by the Immigration Act, 1971. Generally very little is known about detention under these administrative powers and the victims, many of whom have never been before a court, charged, tried, convicted or sentenced, feel themselves to be ignored as they languish in prison for indefinite periods.

During 1978, 1,035 persons were received into prisons under the Immigration Act and the average daily population was 205.

The figures are expected to be similar when published for 1979 and are still running at approximately the same levels.

Government statistics indicate that 30 per cent can expect to remain in prison for more than two months.

Typical of the persons imprisoned

are those who first entered as students, often from West Africa, and have subsequently overstayed and/or worked in breach of conditions in order to support themselves and pay the increasing fees required of overseas students. Others are alleged to have gained entry illegally as a result of deception, sometimes many years ago, and not necessarily with the person's knowledge.

It is clear that no such definitions of illegal entry were envisaged by Parliament during the passage of the Bill and such conduct might not have been regarded as rendering entry illegal at the time,

sufficient to vitiate an otherwise valid entry.

A stark example of excessive bureaucratic delays which prolong imprisonment occurred in the case of Mrs. D., who did appear before a court. She was visiting relatives in this country and was within her per-

mission leave when charged with a shoplifting offence. On April 8 she pleaded guilty and was fined £500 and recommended for deportation although there were no previous convictions. The fine was paid immediately, but as the court had not specifically directed release she was sent to Holloway prison to await the Home Office consideration of the court's recommendation. Mrs. D. had a return ticket and wished only to rejoin her children in Sri Lanka.

The papers' notification to the Home Office of the conviction and recommendation did not reach them until May 7 by which time she had spent 29 days in prison with no custodial sentence having been imposed.

In those circumstances I regarded

it as entirely legitimate to examine

the Director of Mind's part in all

of this and what I knew at first

hand of his similar role with the

National Council for Civil Liberties.

My charge is, and remains, that he

allows his very proper concern for

patients to obscure the concern he

might also feel for those who care

for them, just as in his previous incarnation with NCCl, he gave

every impression of being concerned

overwhelmingly for those only too

ready to make accusations against

the police and the army in Northern

Ireland without due regard to those

who have the thankless task of

maintaining law and order. I con-

cede freely that the general tenor

of my reaction was rough. It was

intended to be, I was, and remain

exceedingly angry at the treatment

meted out to constituents who are

unable to answer back. Yet I went

out of my way to make clear that I

never supposed Mr. Smythe sup-

ported the IRA. Significantly, these

words are not quoted by Mr. Levin.

Two substantial questions remain

to be resolved by Mind.

First, does not the grateful ac-

ceptance of a quarter of a million

pounds annually of public mon-

ey not place upon the body receiving

it some duty of care in the public

case of brutality? In the field in

which it works? No, one suggests

that the taxpayers' money buys

silence. But its accentuates impre-

ssion and thereby concerns a higher

standard of public conduct than

would fit the case if the money were

refused.

Second, is the work of a fine

organization doing important work

in its field being helped by the

time by its permanent officials?

Mr. Smythe would not, I feel, sur-

object to my describing him as

essentially a campaigner and a con-

trovertialist. Very well. Such is his

right. In a free society as is Mr.

Levin's. But what organizations

deserve to Mind, etc., in

their respective fields, do not

stoop to the kind of nasty tactics I

have been concerned to expose. It is

time the more voluntary workers

for Mind throughout the country

realized what is happening, asserted

themselves, and insisted that the

time was changed.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN PLUMMER,

Joint Council for the Welfare of

Immigrants,

44 Theobalds Road, WC1.

John Plummer, 20 May 1980

House of Commons

May 30

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Retaining Britain's nuclear capability

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, In the welter of correspondence on the role and effectiveness of Britain's contribution to the overall nuclear capability of the Nato alliance, not a single reference has been made to Soviet doctrine and strategy for the conduct of a war in Europe. The appalling habit of "mirror-imaging" is apparent in nearly all Western discussions on the role of nuclear weapons in a future war.

The 1980 Defence White Paper contains the extraordinary statement that: "The Nato aim is to deter attack by possessing nuclear weapons: should deterrence fail and an

## SOCIAL NEWS

Today is the 27th anniversary of the Queen's Coronation.

Ex-King Constantine of Greece is 49 today.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will unveil the statue of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein on Friday, June 6, in Whitehall at 12.15 pm.

Lady McIndoe wishes to thank all those who contributed anonymously to her radio appeal on behalf of The East Grinstead Research Trust.

Applications for tickets for the Canon Ball 1980 may be obtained from Miss Mary Drummond, Ashley Gardens, London, SW1. Tel: 01-325 1779.

Princess Alexandra will name the first yacht of the new Ocean 80 grand prix trans-ocean class at the Royal Southern Yacht Club at Hamble, Hampshire, on June 25.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will attend the Royal Tournament at Earls Court on July 16.

The Duchess of Kent, as president of the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, will visit the association's headquarters at Vicarage Gate, London, on June 9.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. Marceau

and Miss E. F. Sandwell

The engagement is announced between Marceau, son of Mrs M. Marceau, and the late Mr L. W. Marceau, of Toronto, Ontario, and Barbara, daughter of Mrs L. P. Sandwell and Mr P. R. Sandwell, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr C. J. Shaw

and Miss A. R. Fisher

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Shaw, and Amanda Ruth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. F. Fisher, both of Bath.

Mr N. D. B. Straker

and Miss V. Gray

The engagement is announced between Nicholas David Birch, son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Straker, of Little Hurton, Richmond, Yorks, and Victoria Eyre, daughter of the late William Talbot Gray and Mrs William Gray, of Eggesford Hall, Barnstaple, Devon.

Mr E. C. Law

and Miss A. J. Boyall

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints' Steep, Hampshire, between Mr Edward Law, younger son of Admiral Sir Horace and Lady Law, of Cowper, West Harding, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Miss Julia Boyall, daughter of Commander and Mrs A. G. Bowell, of Island Steep, Petersfield. The Rev. J. S. Staelar and the Rev. J. S. Hobbs officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon lace with lace and a train of tulle lined and carried a bouquet of mixed flowers. Ronald and Flora MacDonald-Lockhart, Tiffany Purman, Juliette Lewis and Louise Lewis attended her. Mr Richard Davis was best man.

A reception was held at the Palace of Westminster and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D. R. Scott

and Miss D. N. Ward

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Brinsford, between Mr Richard Scott, elder son of Commander and Mrs David Scott, of Saddler's Cottage, Brook, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and Miss Diana Ward, younger daughter of Major-General Sir Philip and Lady Ward, of The Royal Regiment, Patching, near Worthing, Sussex. The Rev. J. A. K. Miller officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Oliver and Mark Creswell, Millie and Beckie Ridsdale, Miss Lindy Jackson and Miss Jane Scott. Mr Alan Bell was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr R. T. Hudson

and Miss R. M. Mander

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 21, at St Bartholomew's Church, St Albans, between Mr David Scott, of Saddler's Cottage, Brook, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and Miss Diana Ward, younger daughter of Major-General Sir Philip and Lady Ward, of The Royal Regiment, Patching, near Worthing, Sussex. The Rev. J. A. K. Miller officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Oliver and Mark Creswell, Millie and Beckie Ridsdale, Miss Lindy Jackson and Miss Jane Scott. Mr Alan Bell was best man.

A reception was held at the Holy Trinity Church House and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Hicks in London

July 18: Lady Darcy de Knayth and the Hon. Mrs Matthew Beaumont (dance) for the Hon. Miranda Ingram and Miss Charlotte Beaumont, in the country.

August 1: The Queen's Eye Ball 1980, Monkey Island, Isle of Wight.

August 30: Pineapple Ball, in aid of the Stowe Club for Boys, Stowe, Buckingham.

September 18: Mrs Francis Mathew (dance) for the twenty-first birthday of Miss Sonja Mathew, and for her daughter, Miss Katrina Mathew, in London.

October 16: Mrs Robert de Staapool (cocktail party) for Miss Virginia de Staapool, Carlyle Square, Chelsea.

November 1: Mrs Anthony Rudd (dance) for Miss Sarah Barlow, in the country.

December 22: Mrs William Rees-Mogg (dance) for Miss Emma Rees-Mogg.

(small dance) for Miss Edwina Rees-Mogg.

Birthdays today

Sir Richard Bonallack, 76; Lord Boyd-Carpenter, 72; Air Marshal Sir Ivor Brown, 70; Lieutenant General T. W. Curries, 75; Mr Alfred White Franklin, 75; Mr John Lehmann, 73; Sir Ivor Nibby, 62; Major-General C. F. Roberts, V.C., 59; Sir David Trench, 65; Professor Sir Ronald Tuftsbridge, 74.

## A question of liking or lumping the cliché clergyman

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Archbishop Robert Runcie, who made a vow to avoid platitudes when he was first appointed to Canterbury, has not so far seriously transgressed it. His style has been to package the inevitable quota of banality with humour, an effective antidote to pomposity; and he has the gift of spotting an ecclesiastical cliché before he writes it, in time to debunk it.

Recently he took the offensive against cliché and platitude with severe (though good-humoured) words of censure for an advertisement for fizzy drinks. The poster, now going on display to market Coca-Cola all over the country, shows the advertising industry's idea of a vicar, complete with old-fashioned glasses and silly grin, balancing sandwiches on his knees and glass and bottle in his hands while someone helps him to a piece of ice. "One lump or two?" asks the caption.

The archbishop, speaking at Worcester, remarked: "This harmless and ineffective character illustrates an image which many good-hearted and quite well-disposed people have of the Church. The clergyman—dare I say, obviously C of E?" Archbishop Runcie observed: "has what he described as a 'scared rabbit grin' on his face. It was all part of an image of Christianity held by many people in Britain, which dismissed it as at best an amenity or agreeable hobby, at worst an irrelevance."

This may be an advertiser's cliché, and Archbishop Runcie's reproach may be legitimate; but when the *Church Times* looked more closely into the matter it found that the poster in question was proving to be highly popular with the clergy themselves. The *Church Times* commented: "The clergy do not seem to mind people having a chuckle at their image. Perhaps they mean to let the

customers use the poster as an Aunt Sally."

When I was invited to lead off a discussion of the Church of England's image at a meeting of the Church Information Committee of the General Synod some time ago, with a similar

protest at the "dotty vicar syndrome" particularly in television advertising, there was again a surprising degree of support for the idea that it was a good and helpful image to cultivate, not a damaging libel.

There were three television commercials in simultaneous circulation at the time offering viewers (as well as a favourable impression of a certain brand of pain or margarine) a composite picture of a typical clergyman as witless, ludicrous, and effete. Enough of such things must have been shown over the years to have made an almost indelible impression on the collective public psyche. It is even worth asking quite seriously whether the clergy themselves have internalized this image and role and play up to it.

And Coca-Cola's defence against the archbishop's criticism, that they meant no insult to the cloth but thought it was a nice way "to get the nation smiling at a time when things are a bit grim", amounts to

## OBITUARY

MRS MIRABEL TOPHAM  
Controversial personality of the tu

Mrs Mirabel Dorothy Topham, chairman and managing director for 36 years of Topham Ltd, the company which owned Aintree's famous racecourse, who died on Saturday, was one of the turf's most forceful and controversial personalities. She was 88.

Her long reign at Liverpool, which ended with the sale of the course to the Walton Group for £3m in November, 1973, marked an era of family disagreements and quarrels with the bookmakers, the BBC, the press, and even prospective buyers. It was accompanied by much protracted and costly litigation and even, as the sale in 1973 did not, as it turned out, end Aintree's troubles.

This great sporting spec had survived a virulent "crisis to horses" campaign—a which she "weathered" dignitely and understandingly. In 1946 some 400,000 people packed Aintree to watch the television and struck a hard gain with the BBC, sacrificing customers to coverage and stay-at-home viewers.

By then she was tiring, struggling against rising costs, struggle against rising costs, struggled support, and in 1954, came the announcement that the course was to be for £200,000 to the Capital Counties Property Com-

Development plans include provision of homes for 1,000 people.

Lord Sefton reacted swiftly to the proposed sale, claiming a covenant in the 1949 agreement that the use of Aintree for racing had been a theatrical rather than a racing one. As Hope Hillier she played in several West End productions with Charles Hayter and Seymour Hicks.

For a time she was a Gailey girl, and then in 1922, while at the Haymarket Theatre, where her father was manager, she met Mr Arthur Topham, her future husband. His grandfather, Mr Edward William Topham, a well-known hand-capper and clerk of the course, had in 1843 taken a lease on Aintree.

In 1899 a family company was formed, and in 1935 Mrs Topham was elected to the board. Three years later she was in complete charge, and yet, in spite of her enthusiasm, drive and business acumen, Aintree was to become a financial liability and a very white elephant indeed. In the mid-1930s a former clerk of the course sued for wrongful dismissal, and was awarded £3,500 but he was not reinstated.

In 1949 her company paid Lord Sefton £275,000 for the 270 acre racecourse site. It was a decision which led to much bitterness, and to a long legal battle over its future use.

After taking over at Aintree she rebuilt a derelict cottage on the racecourse, and there she lived aloof from the outside world in what she once facetiously described as her "padlocked house". Having no children of her own, she adopted Patricia and James Bidwell, the orphaned children of her husband's cousin. James was later to help as a director and clerk of the course.

In return the tenant would be required to undertake restoration of the house, which is in danger of being demolished, and the landscaped gardens, which also require attention. Although preferably it should remain a private residence, institutional uses are not ruled out.

Inquiries should be made to the agent, Mr W. Bamford, Barry Road, 22 Market Place, Brackley, Northamptonshire. Finally, after long negotiations came the news in September, 1973, that Ladbrooke bookmakers had made £1,600,000 deal to manage course and race for the seven years. Thus with the sponsorship and a big increase in entrance charges pool returned in 1976 to a semblance of past glory.

Mrs Topham will be remembered as a rough, formidably determined woman, a fair-weathered tennis player, and a racing enthusiast. She was a director and a member of the Jockey Club ever since she adopted Patricia and James Bidwell, the orphaned children of her husband's cousin. James was later to help as a director and clerk of the course.

Liverpool's hurdle and flat race courses left much to be desired, and once the balcony days of big attendances after the 1939-45 war were over, the future of the steeps was dimmed in jeopardy.

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On the stage she could have been a successful Quoits harmer, and in the 1920s she was a motor-racing circuit where the European Grand Prix was staged. Meetings continued for seven years during which damage was done to the drainage system.

During the Second World War he was a pilot in the RAF and served in the Middle East with Transport Command. After the war he developed an interest in helping RAF cadets. He was an enthusiastic golfer, and had played cricket for The Times.

Prestlewaite spent all his working life at The Times, beginning in 1939, and became Head Reader five years ago. Before that he was Deputy Head from 1970 to 1975.

Prestlewaite died on May 21, 1980, at his home in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, aged 80. He was buried in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, Cheltenham.

MR RAY POSTLEWAITE  
MR WALTER ROSENBERG

Editor of *The State Year-Book*, writes:

The passing of Walter Berger, who died on May 19, 1980, in his eighty-fourth year, went unnoticed in the columns of the *Times*.

Dismissed from his post as judge in Germany in 1933, Walter Berger died on May 19, 1980, in his eighty-fourth year, went unnoticed in the columns of the *Times*.

During the Second World War he was a pilot in the RAF and served in the Middle East with Transport Command. After the war he developed an interest in helping RAF cadets. He was an enthusiastic golfer, and had played cricket for The Times.

Prestlewaite leaves a widow and two daughters.

Sir Jack James, KCVO, CB, Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint and ex-officer of the Royal Engineers, died on May 21, 1980, in his eighty-fourth year. He was extremely modest, unassuming and private, but will be missed by his friends, but particularly by his devoted wife, Traute.

Mr Denis Evans, MVO, Director of Information Division, Welsh Office, from 1971 to 1974, died on May 14, 1980.

Appointments

The Rev. A. J. Anderson, Rector of St. Edmund's Church, Ipswich, and Son of the Rev. J. B. Anderson, Rector of St. Edmund's Church, Ipswich, has been appointed to the Rector of St. Edmund's Church, Ipswich.

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THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWS

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## MPs' committee wants access to Treasury's secret financial forecasts

By Caroline Atkinson

An assault on official secrecy is in preparation by the treasury and civil service committee of the House of Commons.

The committee made clear in its report on the Government's Budget and spending plans, published last month, that the Treasury's refusal to disclose more of the assumptions underlying the economic and financial strategy hampered the committee's investigations.

The committee is likely to go ahead and open debate with the Treasury and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question of disclosure now that the Whitlam recess is over.

Mr Edward Du Cann, committee chairman, is thought to have been in touch with the Chancellor already to discuss the issue.

The committee is expected to draw up a report on disclosure, saying which information it believes the Treasury should provide, and why. This will then go to the Treasury for reply.

Several areas exist where the committee pressed treasury witnesses and the Chancellor to give information on forecasts and assumptions, but to no avail.

### Saudi production boost

New York, June 1.—Saudi

Arabia is now in high gear on its plan to raise its sustainable oil producing capacity by about 20 per cent to 12 million barrels daily—but perhaps not quite so quickly as recent reports suggest. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports in its latest issue.

The potential leverages of the much extra oil would enhance the Kingdom's influence with other exporters as well as consumer governments, but there is no indication of when it might put the extra capacity to use, despite significant increases in the pace of spending in hand.—AP-Dow Jones.

Analysts feel the 12 million barrels a day level is likely the maximum that Saudi Arabia will ever produce from the currently operating fields. Even though looks optimistic in view of the current opinion in Saudi Arabia which favours static or even reduced production, experts say, the Saudis simply want to have the potential in hand.

Discount jungle, page 21

## Olivetti gets boost from French link

From John Earle

Rome, June 1.

Olivetti, the electronics and office equipment multinational, suffers from being based in Italy and not in the United States or Japan like its main rivals.

Operating from the Piedmontese provincial town of Ivrea, the parent company has the limited resources of a relatively small banking system, while it meets incomprehension and bureaucratic red tape, if not hostility, from the government.

Signor Bruno Visentini, the chairman, gave the news at a shareholders' meeting last week that the government had approved grants of only \$5.636m lire (\$2.85m) and concessional loans of 18.578m lire (\$9.5m) for research—exactly half what it had promised last December.

Signor Carlo De Benedetti, the 46-year-old deputy chairman and chief executive, does not disguise his antipathy towards the Christian Democrats, who have headed all governments since the war. They are "the party of anti-industry," he said in a newspaper interview last year.

Signor De Benedetti has managed to pull Olivetti, formally approved at the shareholders' meeting, brings useful financial support for Signor De Benedetti's aggressive programme, as well as openings for cooperation with CII-Hewlett-Packard, in which Saint Gobain has a substantial shareholding.

The alliance will enable the two companies to define common objectives and to undertake joint ventures, particularly in France, where Olivetti sees good opportunities in the public sector.

The deal with Saint Gobain Pont à Mousson, formally approved at the shareholders' meeting, brings useful financial support for Signor De Benedetti's aggressive programme, as well as openings for cooperation with CII-Hewlett-Packard, in which Saint Gobain has a substantial shareholding.

About two thirds of respondents to the new Continental Bank's family financial survey in Chicago thought the latest White House anti-inflation programme would contribute to the recession. Those surveyed felt the programme was "too little too late," the bank said.

The main conclusion of the survey, based on interviews with 750 residents of Chicago, was that consumer confidence was at its lowest ebb since this survey started in 1972. That is hardly surprising when considered together with the findings of two other surveys, one dealing with real incomes and the other with home ownership.

The Department of Labour in Washington has just released its survey of incomes which

## BL captures major UK dealership from Datsun

By Clifford Webb  
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL has captured one of the biggest Datsun dealerships in the country and is negotiating with a further 92 dealers who want to switch allegiance from United Kingdom and foreign car manufacturers.

BL's franchise is becoming attractive despite the motor trade heading for one of its worst profit slumps for many years.

The defection of Davenport-Vernon, which has impressive premises on the outskirts of Milton Keynes, is surprising because Datsun, the leading Japanese importer, has been one of the most sought-after franchises.

Mr Clive Sawday, managing director of Davenport-Vernon, said: "We have got the whole BL range from the 850cc Mini to the 4-ton Leyland Roadtrain truck.

It is the most extensive product range in the country and in itself explains why we were so keen to join BL-Datsun is good, but it cannot match that."

The recession facing the motor trade is already serious but it will become much worse. Industry sources report that stocks of unsold cars Britain now total 450,000.

With half the predicted 1980 market of 1.5 million cars already sold it is apparent that there are already sufficient cars to cover the next four months' sales.

BL has been criticised by its competitors for going forward sales with its British distributor and leaving a vacuum for the rest of the summer.

"Although rival's stocks were continuing to increase BL had reduced its stocks from more than 100,000 to an estimated 70,000 by the end of April. Indeed, BL may have reduced stocks too much for some models; BL has had to increase production of the Princess and Maxi from 650 a week to more than 1,000.

It is this control, together with the restyled Marina due in July and the Mini Metro due in October, which is proving so attractive to other franchise holders. While BL was reducing its inventory, importers' stocks are reported to have increased from £30,000 to 160,000.

Discount jungle, page 21

## Bank chief appeals for Italian inflation curb

From our own correspondent

Rome, June 1.

Signor Carlo Ciampi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, has appealed to the government to curb inflation before it is too late. More than 20 per cent of Italy's inflation is running neck and neck with Britain's.

In his first address to the bank's annual meeting on Saturday, since succeeding Signor Paolo Baffi last year he said: "Our economy risks slipping down the slope which it has laboriously ascended in 1977 and 1978.

The ill of inflation, which has waylaid the economy for years, now attacks with new violence. The competitiveness of our prices is being reduced. The public sector deficit presses on available resources.

The balance of payments is once more passive, dangerous crises of companies are dragging

on, becoming aggravated,

and new ones are in the offing".

He said monetary measures alone could not solve these problems, but the basic difficulties had to be overcome. Otherwise it was "adding subsidies on subsidies, waste on waste," in the illusion of providing a remedy. But in fact such measures were only delaying solutions and making them more difficult.

He added: "We still have margins, though restricted, for acting. Inflation can be curbed, measures are needed to limit the public deficit, to promote productivity, to reduce costs, as the first phase in a campaign to remove the recent flare-up of inflation and to begin to remove its profound roots."

The Bank of Italy, he pledged, for its part would maintain a line of monetary severity.

At the moment few discrete components, such as silicon diodes and transistors, are imported into Britain. In a list of the top 10 of the world's most prolific importers of such electronic components published in the report the United Kingdom does not warrant an individual entry.

The report concludes that the most important new semiconductor market for the 1980s will be the electrical and electronic systems of cars. This market is predicted by the bank to have enormous potential. The market in electronic systems in cars, where fuel consumption, emission and other systems will be controlled by new technology, is expected to grow by 70 per cent a year.

The bank estimates that the electrical systems of cars and the new electronic systems will be worth between \$7,000m and \$8,000m (£3,000m and £3,400m) by 1984.

This outlet for semiconductors could prove crucial as the Japanese semiconductor industry battles for dominance with the Americans.

Next year the United States, Japan is the world's principal vehicle producer. Japanese production in 1978 was nine million of which 50 per cent was exported.

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## MANAGEMENT

# Dismissal—the ultimate sanction

In the field of labour relations one of the most difficult problems facing managers at all levels is that of discipline, especially when it comes to dismissal. Many feel that, even though they are justified in dismissing an employee, the law about unfair dismissal makes it too risky to do so.

This is partly because many employers are ignorant of what the law seeks to achieve.

The requirements of the law are in fact twofold. There has to be a good reason for dismissal, and an employer must act reasonably in the process of dismissal—reasonably, that is, as between the interests of the company and those of the employee earning his living.

It is that farcical lawyer's word "reasonably" which causes the most trouble. It is necessary to remember two things. First, a tribunal should look at the situation through the eyes of management. Members of the tribunal should say that they would have acted differently, and for that reason alone decide that the dismissal was unfair.

Second, there are guidelines

to the procedures management should adopt. They are to be found in the codes of practice published by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Services (Acas), and in the judgments of courts and tribunals. The Codes of Practice are required reading for all those involved in disciplinary matters.

Two common but difficult types of dismissal have recently come under scrutiny, and it is noticeable how closely the courts' findings coincided with Acas' recommendations.

The first situation, as illustrated recently by the case of Weddel (W.) & Co v Tepper, in the Court of Appeal, is where an employee is suspected of dishonesty at work, whether it be the theft of company property or any other type of "fiddle".

Here, management must first investigate the matter as fully as possible. Only then can an employer reasonably suspect an offence. While that investigation is going on, the employee will probably be suspended on full pay.

The investigation may be

lengthy, perhaps because the police and later the courts are involved. The company will probably not be able to afford such a lengthy suspension, and it may dismiss.

But before the decision to dismiss is taken (whether following suspension or not), the employer must at some stage give the employee an opportunity to state his side of the case, and to answer the allegations made against him. This is most important.

Provided that these procedures are applied, there will be little chance of a finding of unfair dismissal, even if the employee concerned is later acquitted of any offence by a criminal court.

The second situation—recently under review in the case of Taylorplast Catering (Scotland) v McNally, before the Employment Appeal Tribunal—arises where an employee is persistently absent because of illness. Of course, the provisions of any sickness scheme should be exhausted before action follows.

If the employee's absence is prolonged, his employer should try to find out how long it is

likely to last. He may ask for a medical report. If the employee refuses to submit to an examination, without good reason, that may be evidence that he is not as disabled as he says.

The employer must decide whether or not the company can afford a long absence. He has to take into account, however, the length of service of the employee, whether or not his job needs filling urgently, and the possibility of employing him elsewhere—although he does not have to create a new job.

It is most important that the company maintains contact and discusses the situation with the employee.

These points are only a guide. Not even the courts can provide all the answers. Indeed, that is why a tribunal looks to see if management's decision was a reasonable one—not if it was the perfect one. What is important is that employers should let their employees know where they stand. Is that too much to ask?

John Bryant

## A decade in the computer market-place

Ten years ago, the idea of laying-off a company's computer department as a commercial organization selling its services in the market-place was novel. Many tried, and a fair number were shaken-out in the bad year of 1971.

Others survived, and grew nicely. One of them was Unilever Computer Services Limited (UCSL), which has just celebrated its tenth birthday with a 1979 revenue of £12.8m and pretax profit of £1.25m.

For Unilever, living on in other fields—advertising, distribution, and market research—was established policy when UCSL was set up in 1970. As with these other activities, the nucleus of the computer service company was an existing inhouse operation. But the operating companies of the Unilever group were not obliged to use the services of the new company.

UCSL was formed from three existing inhouse computer departments handling finance, research and distribution. The first stage in the company's ten-year history, according to Mr Len Rawle, the chairman, was to turn these three units into a single, commercially oriented company. By 1972 UCSL was trading profitably.

In the second stage, from 1972 to 1976-77, the company expanded its business—particularly the non-Unilever part of it—by concentrating on "remote batch" computing. In this method of computing, terminals fit the users' premises are linked in UCSL's central computers by way of telephone lines for the input and output of batches of data.

"One tended to look at the areas one was good at," says Mr Rawle. "We specialized in setting up corporate data processing systems involving several locations." This was an early customer, moving on to its own system after five to six years with UCSL.



Mr Len Rawle, chairman of Unilever Computer Services Limited, mix of business main source of company strength.

Towards the end of this period UCSL diversified into time-sharing services—remote access computing of an immediately interactive or "conversational" kind—through an association with Tymshare, an American time-sharing company.

"We had come up the batch route, but we realized we needed to have a time-sharing capability," says Mr Rawle. "It would have been hard to catch up from scratch, so we set up a joint company with Tymshare, providing access to computing power in the United States."

## Sweet sounds from an overhauled RAC

It is not only commercial companies that go through the traumas of management reorganization.

The Royal Automobile Club has just emerged from two years of restructuring during which this formerly amorphous organization has been transformed into a holding company with four subsidiaries—motoring services, which provides the traditional breakdown and legal services, and is a mutual company limited by guarantee; the non-profit making company which organizes motor rallies; the "gentleman's club", which operates the palatial building in Pall Mall (and another at Epsom); and RAC Travel and

Brokerage, which looks after everything else.

"Everything else", so far consists principally of the insurance side (provided to members of the club under the RAC banner, but in effect arranged through a Lloyd's syndicate and three independent companies); the touring services; a publications division; and a travel agency which already handles some £3m of business travel as well as a service to the general public.

The company, under Mr Douglas Richards, the chairman, and Mr Tony Andrews, the managing director, is planning an advance on the high street and agonizing over the question

of whether the RAC's name should be used. Will it attract new customers? Will it put off old members? Will the Palace allow it?

With a turnover (taking in commissions on the insurance business) of some £10m a year, and profits not far short of £500,000, Mr Andrews is in the happy position of being able to put up an excellent case for expansion.

Meanwhile the club itself, which five years ago appeared to be heading for a rapid demise, is flourishing, mainly under new management. All of which makes an agreeable contrast to more publicized problems elsewhere in the automobile industry.

Adrienne Gleeson

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Adrienne Gleeson

and case law have been published by Sweet & Maxwell (11 New Fetter Lane, London) at £15 each. Written for the layman, but well endowed with references.

New Finance Bill: a guide to the principal provisions of the Bill, including worked examples, is given in the latest issue of the Accountants' Digest (no. 89). Available from the Publications Department, PO Box 433, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ (£4.50).

Acquisitions and mergers: a guide published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, The Nelson House, 2 Pierrepont Street, Bath BA1 1LB (tel: Bath (0225) 63573).

## Industry in the regions

# Why Highland pulp mill could never make a profit

Central Scotland does not have a monopoly on industrial crisis. At Fort William in the west Highlands, the Wiggins Teape pulp mill on Loch Linnhe, a mainstay of local employment, is to close, throwing more than 400 people out of work and threatening the jobs of a further 550 in the forests that serve the mill.

The closure will not affect the profitable paper-making part of the complex which employs another 450. The company says the pulp mill has never run economically since it was opened in 1966 and over the past three years has lost up to £1m a year. Maintenance expense has been high and a boiler replacement which would have cost £10m sealed the plant's fate.

The pulp mill was part of an imaginative attempt to revitalise the region. It cost £15m of which about half was a government loan repayable with

interest. The original hope was that the pulp mill would supply the paper-making side, but this did not work. Because of the type of paper demanded by the market some 60 per cent of pulp had to be imported.

Nothing can be done to correct the shortcomings of the pulp mill. It is basically too small to compete with the highly efficient and much larger plants in Canada and Scandinavia. It produces the wrong quality of pulp and it is too expensive to run. Adding to the problem is the present state of the timber and pulp markets.

Canada is producing far cheaper pulp from virgin forests that have cost nothing to plant and the present and projected strength of sterling makes this material an even better bargain.

When Consolidated Papers, the largest newsprint manufac-

turer in Canada, abandoned an idea to convert the pulp mill into a newsprint unit, the hope of any large fibrefill was lost. We have scoured the world for someone to move in but there is no-one—a company spokesman said. In October the plant will cease production although paradoxically that will secure the 450 jobs at the paper-making plant which had been jeopardized if the pulp mill had continued to drain the overall profitability.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board says it is jacking the crisis on two fronts. It is trying to find an alternative use for the mill and to secure jobs for the men who will be made redundant in five months.

No-one can produce this number of jobs in one go. There is no doubt that Inchcape and Fort William form a very

attractive location for industry to develop. The skilled workforce is there, communications are good and industrial relations are excellent", an HDB spokesman said.

Most of the forestry workers threatened by the closure of the mill would be from the Forestry Commission. In addition, the commission would have about 250,000 tons of small roundwood normally sent to the pulp mill which would be seeking another customer.

The timber has to be thinned out in order to allow bigger trees to grow but the commission is hopeful that the new Particle Board Mill at Cowie will take 100,000 tons of the otherwise surplus timber.

A spokesman said: "The market for this smaller diameter timber does seem to be growing. We have had approaches from Scandinavia from firms looking for sources of

## Plugging the university-sixth form gap

British management frequently complains that graduates wishing to enter industry and commerce are immature and sadly lacking in any kind of real job experience. It should therefore welcome a plan to expand the "Gap" scheme.

The gap in question is the period between leaving sixth form and entering university. The Gap scheme is run by a board of directors representing schools and business and chaired by Mr Peter Willey, the Wellington College senior master who originated the idea in 1972.

At that time, it was a scheme involving certain public sector

agencies which were effectively contracted over 12 months ago, and were provided for within cash limits. Mr Stephen

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TO THE EDITOR  
ebed for  
the effect

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Dawn raiders' is not battle worth fighting

nts by Lord Shawcross last valdictory statement as chair-

Takeover Panel, underline the f. self-regulators over the dawn raids".

id that such raids were worry-

cult to know how to deal with,

was not at all sure that they

tionable as they might at first

even if they were it was not

omething that could be dealt

Takeover Code. "Shareholders

free to sell their shares at the

ity", he said.

been a spate of such raids

they have attracted a good

ity, not simply because they

many shareholders in the

company the opportunity to sell

balanced price, but also because

there is the implication that

in which the stake is taken

up as a potential takeover

which concerns the authorities

some shareholders—by implica-

ies who normally do not have

immediate access to the market

treated unfairly; and how to

us that large shareholders may

ped off beforehand that such

is to get underway.

er to be two ways of trying to

ch potential problems. The

has been widely debated, is to

new threshold rules into the

aggression—which is dismissed

fair to large shareholders—is

shod under which a bid be-

try should be reduced from

per cent

s, moored by Lord Shawcross,

purchases of over 10 per cent

's shares within a limited time

o proceed, by way of a tender

partial bids should be allowed:

approach—which, like tender

trial bids, has produced mixed

United States—is to provide

iles to people wishing to make

thus, buyer of, say, 10 per

of a company would have to

ions publicly.

ough, measures like these

arket. Given that the Anglo-

Beers raid on Consolidated

hich sparked off the debate

raids, raises the question of

parties who take stakes

cent should declare them-

same way that single buyers

5 per cent have to under-

the dawn raider per se

unduly pilloried.

e is not a new phenomenon;

Code ensures that in the

other shareholders would get

the whip; and there is always

legation to force disinvest-

me cases.

his argument is not particularly

convincing in the case of the big firms: after

all, any publicly quoted company

replaced one of the "big eight" by un-

known auditors would certainly cause its

shareholders to do a double take. But it

does carry some conviction when it

is advanced by smaller firms whose names

would mean no more to most shareholders

than those of the firms who replaced them.

Finally, there is the question of whether

a resigning auditor can make his position

clear enough to justify the action. Any

firm resigning during its term of office is

obliged to give reasons under the provisions

of the Companies Act, 1976: but the real

reasons may be libellous: or they may be

individually frivolous but collectively

damning.

The arguments for staying with the com-

pany may be adequate if the matter at issue

is a technical one. But what happens if the

disagreement is not merely fundamental

and material, but shows every sign of lasting

into the indefinite future?

Is not the auditor who then retains his

office, however heavily and however often

he qualifies the accounts, effectively con-

tributing at the practices of a company of

which he overtly disapproves?

It is possible to argue that the issue of

heavily qualified accounts, neither could,

nor should, be taken as a sign of approval,

but under those circumstances it may take

a threat of resignation to make the point

effectively.

Apart from anything else, auditors

resigning in their term of office are obliged

to inform their successors of any reasons

for disquiet. And the possibility that no

reputable firm will audit their accounts

ought to be sufficient to bring the most

recalcitrant company into line.

Whatever the cause, the effect of all this price cutting

the last two years are converted back into cheaper bank credit.

The experience of the last two years period has been that such reintermediation takes anything up to a year, although of course the cost was not squeezing so hard then. Even so, the Government's present money supply target seems well able to cope with the return of bill finance to the banking system although just how speedily the banks, given their present shortage of reserve assets, could cope is another matter. And it is this that has led some analysts to suggest that reintermediation could boost the money supply by 4 per cent or so, taking it outside the Government's range. With inflation and wage awards so high, and the possibility that other areas of credit creation outside the banks will find their way back to the banking system, the chances of any early cut in interest rates are slim whatever the pressures from industry.

### Auditors

#### When to resign...

Disagreement between Granton Warehouses and its auditors on the treatment of VAT is likely to prove no more than a precursor to a flurry of arguments between companies and their auditors over the application of accounting standards and the exercise of auditing practices.

For one thing, the standard-setting body has now moved on from the innocuously general to the potentially painful particular—witness the first rumblings of disagreement over the application of the inflation accounting standard:

For another, since there is unlikely to be any change in the auditing requirements, the accounts of small private companies will (or should) be coming in for the same tough treatment as that applied to their publicly quoted counterparts.

The net result is likely to be a rash of qualifications to company accounts. Qualification is already a much less potent weapon than it used to be and there is a risk that it will be devalued altogether. In that case, respectable auditors are likely to have to face the question of whether they should resign.

It is a question from which all accountants now shy away, and for a complex variety of reasons. First, there are the arguments of simple self-interest: no firm of accountants likes giving up corporate business.

Then there is the fact that the auditors' responsibilities, strictly speaking, are to the shareholders, and the argument that shareholders are better served by the presence of a competent and conscientious firm, prepared to sit tight and qualify till the cows come home, than by the fly-by-night crowd with whom they might be replaced.

This argument is not particularly convincing in the case of the big firms: after all, any publicly quoted company that replaced one of the "big eight" by unknown auditors would certainly cause its shareholders to do a double take. But it does carry some conviction when it is advanced by smaller firms whose names would mean no more to most shareholders than those of the firms who replaced them.

Finally, there is the question of whether a resigning auditor can make his position clear enough to justify the action. Any firm resigning during its term of office is obliged to give reasons under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1976: but the real

reasons may be libellous: or they may be individually frivolous but collectively damning.

The arguments for staying with the company may be adequate if the matter at issue is a technical one. But what happens if the disagreement is not merely fundamental and material, but shows every sign of lasting into the indefinite future?

Is not the auditor who then retains his office, however heavily and however often he qualifies the accounts, effectively contributing at the practices of a company of which he overtly disapproves?

It is possible to argue that the issue of heavily qualified accounts, neither could, nor should, be taken as a sign of approval, but under those circumstances it may take a threat of resignation to make the point effectively.

Apart from anything else, auditors resigning in their term of office are obliged to inform their successors of any reasons for disquiet. And the possibility that no reputable firm will audit their accounts ought to be sufficient to bring the most recalcitrant company into line.

Whatever the cause, the effect of all this price cutting

Shah Kamal Adham is the former head of the Saudi Arabian Central Intelligence Agency and the owner of at least nine companies in Saudi Arabia. Mr Abdullah Darwazah is a financial adviser to the royal family of Abu Dhabi. Mr Faisal Al Fulaij is the former chairman of Kuwait Airlines and an executive of Kuwait International Finance Company, an affiliate of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International of London.

What these three men have in common is their mutual interest in Financial General Banks Incorporated, a medium-sized bank holding company in Washington. They sought in vain for 21 years to buy this bank, with its headquarters opposite the White House. Recently they increased their offer to around \$160m (£58m) and the bank's board has just accepted the latest bid. The deal still needs the blessing of American banking authorities.

The purchase is unremarkable, except in one respect: it appears to be the largest Arab acquisition of an American

bonds appears to be declining in the past couple of years. Perhaps the explanation is simply that Opec's investment managers have been more prudent than, for example, that made by Britain's Barclays or National Westminster, or Lloyd's.

As much as two-thirds of United States Treasury figures, it appears that the cash involved in the Financial General deal will mean, if the acquisition goes ahead, that Opec direct investments in the United States will rise in one go by 40 per cent.

The oil nations seem to have a penchant for American banks. The Financial General deal is the latest and, by far the largest of a string of bank purchases by Opec interests.

Mr Adham Kastagi, the Saudi businessman, bought the Bank of Costra Costa and Securitas National Bank, both of California; another Middle Eastern entrepreneur, Mr Ghaiti Pharaon, took control of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Michigan; the National Bank of Georgia.

Other United States banks owned by Opec interests are the People's Bank of Texas, the First National Bank of Greater Miami, the Caribbean National Bank of Florida, the Main Bank of Texas and the

## Investing oil surpluses... why business in the United States can rest easy

Frank Vogl

Indeed, according to United States Treasury figures, it appears that the cash involved in the Financial General deal will mean, if the acquisition goes ahead, that Opec direct investments in the United States will rise in one go by 40 per cent.

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Other United States banks owned by Opec interests are the People's Bank of Texas, the First National Bank of Greater Miami, the Caribbean National Bank of Florida, the Main Bank of Texas and the

Duquoin State Bank of Illinois. The list sounds impressive, but these takeovers, plus the acquisition of a small investment in American banking, is unlikely to see the dangers of such investments. In 1977 and

1978 Opec's net acquisitions of United States corporate bonds were in excess of \$700m, but in 1979 the total was just \$307m and in the first quarter of this year, it was a mere \$175m.

Official American sources report that net acquisitions by Opec of United States corporate bonds between 1974 and the present are around \$2.85bn.

Even more striking is Opec's declining interest in buying shares on the United States exchanges. In 1974-77, Opec countries bought \$500m of American shares. But since then it has added only another \$2.000m to its share portfolio.

But taken as a whole, Opec's interest in market acquisition

securities has clearly become increasingly disenchanted with the dollar and sought to diversify. But the sharp rise in American interest rates in the first quarter of this year aroused Opec enthusiasm and the government securities market again became the focus of attention.

In 1978 the Opec nations were net sellers of \$2.311m of United States government securities and last year were net purchasers of just \$2.181m. In the first three quarters of this year, they bought \$3.631m of these bills, notes and bonds, to bring total holdings to \$22.521m.

There are some indications that recently Opec has gone back to selling these securities, and this would underline the interest rate sensitivity of the Opec investment managers. If Opec money is not going into the outright ownership of land or companies or into bond and share purchases, and it is unlikely that the pattern is very different outside the United States—where is it going?

It seems reasonable to suggest that as much as 75 per cent of Opec's investment portfolio is in the form of bank deposits, mostly short-term. This total could be somewhat above \$200,000m and of this at least a quarter is lodged with United States banks, either in their foreign branches or in America.

Put simply, Opec's investment managers are sophisticated, conservative, determined to keep their assets highly liquid and keen, over time, to reduce the percentage of their assets denominated in dollars. Despite the publicity that always surrounds deals like that at Financial General, the conclusion must be that Opec is not a significant direct investor in the United States.

This is no more than Vauxhall dealers are doing with the big Royale and the medium-sized

## FINANCIAL NEWS

**Dundonian plans to float subsidiary**

One of the biggest underground tin mines in the world may be developed in Cornwall if a share offering by South West Consolidated Minerals announced yesterday is successful. Future exploration costs will be shared with the American mining giant, Amax.

The issue of 5.5m shares of 10p nominal at 50p each will raise £27.5m. SWCM currently has 18.5 million shares issued and is wholly owned by Dundonian. Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to deal in the shares under Rule 163(3).

The potential mines are in the Callington and Gunnislake areas of mid-Cornwall. Redmore Mine and Blagdon Plantation in the first area

More financial news — Page 25

could produce up to 600 tonnes of tin ore a day each, making them among the biggest underground tin mines in the world.

Depending on the geological structure, a third mine in the Callington area, Haye South, could yield 2,000 tonnes of tin and silver ore a day.

Gunnislake contains six veins of tin and tungsten, but a potential mine has not yet been located. In common with the other areas, grades are around 1 per cent.

Because of its different geology, Haye South is to be acquired by a joint venture between SWCM and Amax. All costs will be borne by the American company, and it will take the right to take a 50 per cent stake.

Full development of these resources could need £135m, with first dividends being paid about four years. Mr C. L. Levinson, chairman of SWCM and of Dundonian, said: "The future does tend to highlight that the United Kingdom is quite rich in mineral resources. One could well see a revival of Cornish tin mining over the next five to 10 years."

**Turriff engineering is optimistic**

Mr Charles Turriff, chairman of the international engineer and contracting group which

bears his name tells shareholders in the annual report that the overall domestic order book is greater than this time last year, but there is under-capacity in the engineering and pipeline offshoots.

He says the group has maintained a strong cash position for investment "foreseeing a period of very uncertain and difficult economic and political conditions."

Mr Turriff says in general conditions are very competitive, but service, plant hire and property interests should do well this year.

**Link House aims to join TV syndicate**

Link House Publications, the Exchange & Mart magazine group which went public last autumn, is planning to become part of a syndicate to apply for the ITV franchise at present served by Westward Television.

The syndicate, West Country Television, is headed by Mr Simon Day, a local west country landowner and county councillor. The initial capital needed would be about £7m although Poole-based Link House has not given any details.

LHP, which reports a 41 per cent rise in half-time profit at £2.1m two months ago, said then that the industrial advertising spending which it now finds its way into its 24 glossy magazines was running lower than the previous year.

Mr Leonard Sainer, chairman of a shoe group to William Hill's hosiery group and Sears Holdings, has repeated the group's intention to make a substantial bid for a United States company.

In his annual report, Mr Sainer says Sears has not yet found a suitable business. Sears has been seeking such a business for two years. At that time it was talking in terms of a \$100m purchase.

Sears has such large United Kingdom interests which last year provided 86 per cent of trading profits, that a major domestic bid could well attract a Monopolies Commission reference.

**Significant batch of company reports****This week**

from £13.2m to £17m, helped by another strong performance from the security division. This improvement should have continued in the second half with the developing countries' appetite for bank notes proving insatiable with the continuing rise in the price of oil.

Most City experts have pitched their estimates at between £35m and £37m for the

£5.5m last time, but some may be having second thoughts.

Although the retail sector did see some buying ahead of the VAT rises, which covered this period of the flat Christmas and January sales are likely to have cancelled any advantage.

Cost increases, including higher wages, will also have gone a long way towards reducing last year's large stock supply. In the event, a further squeeze on margins is in the offing.

Prospects for the full year look little better with a reduc-

tion in the price of oil.

TODAY — Interims: — Marley, Martin The Newsagent, Old Court Steading Fnd, Finals: — Percy Bilton, Century Oils, Channel Tunnel, Inver East Midland Allied Press, Frank G. Green, European Inst, Hallam Corp of Nottingham and Macclesfield Property Holdings.

TOMORROW: — Interims: — MEPC and Thomas W. Ward, Finals: — Atkins Bros (Hosiery), De La Rue, Harrison's and Crossfield, Parkland Textiles, Reed Int'l, Scirocco, Tanks Consolidated, Invest and Transparent Paper.

WEDNESDAY: — Interims: — Carr's Milling Inds, Cardiff Engineering, Comer, Radiovision, Albert Fisher, G. H. Hart, Exploration and Finance, 2nd quarter: — McCrindle, Shiford, Gold Mining and West Rand Consolidated Mines, Fords, Allied Leather Inds, Armitage, Shanks, Bufflestone Gold Mining, Clydesdale (Transrail), Collieries, Eve Inds, Mountain Estates, Oceanic Development, Invest, Scrutin, Standard Fireworks, Time Products and Trans-National Coal.

THURSDAY: — Interims: — British Petroleum (first quarter), Greenwich Beard, Brooke Tool Engineering, Hickson, Welch Morgan Crucible (first quarter) and Plessey.

Finals: — Anglo-American Corp. of S.A., British and American Film, Cellan Stores, Cutler Guard Bridge, Leigh Interests, Peleg-Hattersley, Plym. and Henry Wigfall.

FRIDAY: — Finals: — Anglo Indonesian Corp, John Beales, Co's, Bissicos Stores, Hobel Inds, Fortnum and Mason, Francis Parker and Triplet.

creases amounting to about 26 per cent.

The remainder of the year is also envisaged as being tough with no real improvement until the building societies are able to reduce their interest rates in order to satisfy housing demand. Therefore the one plus point lies in the group's price increases which should result in a modest increase in profits overall.

COSTS: — Interims: — Marley, Martin The Newsagent, Old Court Steading Fnd, Finals: — Percy Bilton, Century Oils, Channel Tunnel, Inver East Midland Allied Press, Frank G. Green, European Inst, Hallam Corp of Nottingham and Macclesfield Property Holdings.

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Michael Clark

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

authorised to receive tenders for the Stock.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the Bank Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be quoted at par on 27th April 1980.

The Stock will be quoted at par on 27th October 1980.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 27th April and 27th October.

Tenders must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 26th June 1980 or not later than 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd July 1980 at any of the Banks of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England.

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Tenders must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 26th June 1980 or not later than 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd July 1980 at any of the Banks of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England.

The Stock will be quoted at par on 27th April 1980.

The Stock will be quoted at par on 27th October 1980.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 27th April and 27th October.

Tenders must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 26th June 1980 or not later than 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd July 1980 at any of the Banks of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England.

The Stock will be quoted at par on 27th April 1980.

The Stock will be



Exploration results have therefore confirmed the presence of a series of undeveloped tin-bearing structures associated with veins trending east-west throughout the area. There is every reason to believe that the mineralised structures persist in depth. In common with most Cornish bodies the grades of ore vary considerably, and further drilling will be required to predict the overall tonnage. However, the results to date are promising with the view that a tin grade of 1 per cent. over a width of about 1m may be obtained, with high zinc, copper and silver values also present.

The mineralised structures have been identified over a strike length of 1,200m and to a depth of approximately 150m, which gives inferred reserves in the region of 2 million tonnes. If further drilling proves that the mineralisation persists at greater depths then the ultimate reserve potential could be very substantial indeed.

It should be noted that the Blogsters Plantation area contains two additional targets for future exploration:

1. The presence in the middle of this area of multiple veins at surface could indicate the existence of a granite ridge at depth, raising the possibility of the development of a stockwork vein system in the granite below. Such a system would imply greater volumes of mineralisation, large tonnages and efficient low cost extraction methods.
2. A further major north-south crosscourse which intersects the area to the west of Blogsters could contain lead and silver in a similar manner to the crosscourse at Redmoor. Such a body could support a low tonnage high grade lead and silver mine.

3. Haye South (Figure 4)

This area lies approximately 1 km. to the south of Redmoor, on the projected extension of the lead-silver crosscourse. The target was an east-west group of tin-bearing lodes intersecting the crosscourse within a resistant enriched mineralisation as was the case at Redmoor.

To test this potential a programme of auger sampling and percussion drilling was undertaken, followed by diamond drilling in key areas. The percussion drilling generated 87 samples from 8 holes which were analysed in particular for tin, lead, zinc and silver. Five diamond drillholes were completed with samples being taken for analyses at 2m. intervals. Where high metal values were obtained, the core was sent for laboratory analysis and analysed in detail.

Exploration results from percussion drilling identified a strongly mineralised structure containing high tin and silver values over a strike length of about 250m. In this case, however, deeper diamond drilling indicated that the mineralisation did not follow the expected pattern of vertical east-west trending tin veins, and confirmed that the mineralisation remained richer closer to the surface. Subsequent discussions concerning this area have led to a re-appraisal of exploration results and a new geological interpretation has recently emerged.

It has recently been recognised that low angle thrusting is a feature of the contact between Devonian and Carboniferous rocks in south-west England. Such a sub-horizontal thrust plane would be a highly favourable location for mineralisation, and it is suggested that the mineralisation at Haye South could occupy a series of sub-horizontal fractures running parallel to the contact between the rock types. Careful re-examination of the percussion and diamond drilling results supports this theory with the comparatively high tin and silver values close to surface being correlated well between holes and traverses. The best drill hole encountered more than 0.5 per cent. tin and five ounces of silver over a 3m. intersection (Figure 4).

Mineralised structures of this nature could cover a large part of the Haye South area in view of the rock types present. Confirmation, by extensive drilling, of the sub-horizontal planes of tin and silver mineralisation could lead to the development of a major mine employing low cost extraction methods.

To date only 15 per cent. of the Callington Area has been explored. Whilst outstanding potential exists in the three sub-regions discussed above, there are further good prospects which warrant exploration in due course. These include Silver Valley, Silver Hill, Florence, Prince of Wales, Lady Ashburton and Coombelawn.

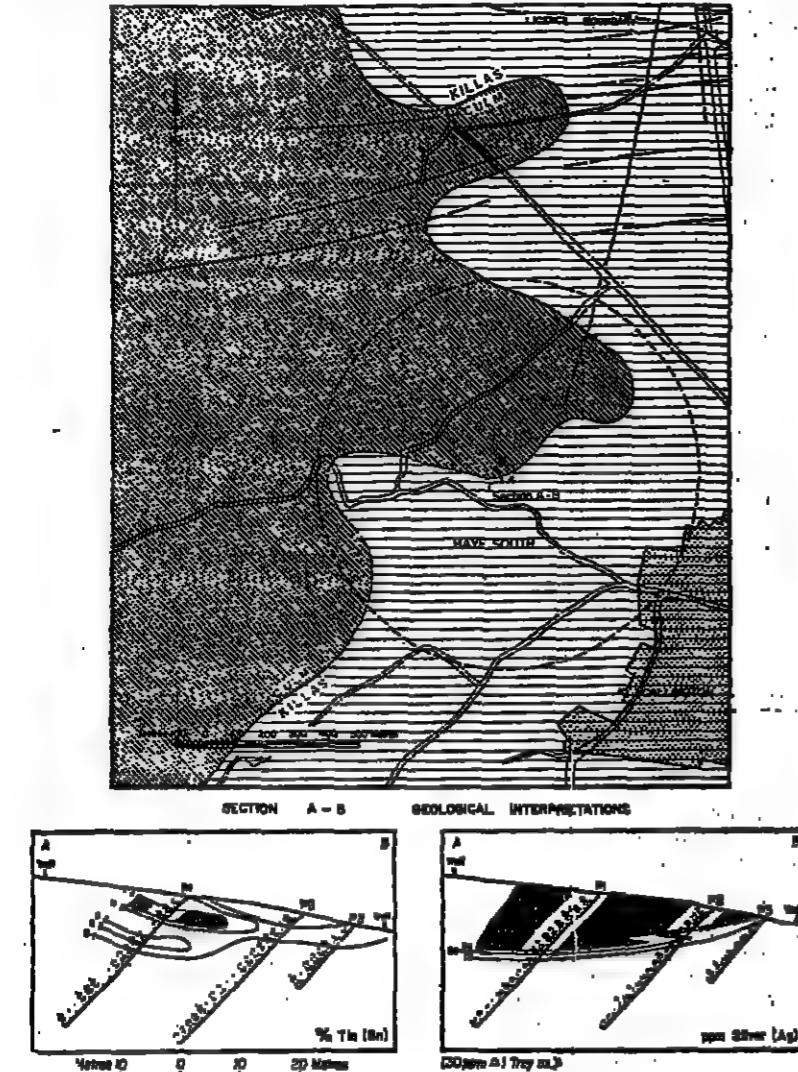


Figure 4. Haye South

FIGURE COMPILED AND DRAWN BY ROBERTSON RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

#### Gunnislake Area

The Gunnislake area contains at least six vein structures in which tin-tungsten mineralisation is known to exist as combined grades in excess of 1 per cent., and past work has established a modest level of reserves. These deposits show strong indications of extensions to the known body of mineralisation, in part capable of exploitation by the construction of a new and accessible underground workings. All of the mineralised structures were investigated as to their surface and underground areas would profit in the first instance. However, for reasons of cost-effectiveness it was decided that the potential of the area by concentrating first on one lode, indicating of the asset, with the objective of confirming stated reserves and indicating sufficient extensions to justify a modest mining operation.

To date the tin veins have been rehabilitated, and underground a programme of geological mapping, channel sampling and diamond drilling has been completed. This work has confirmed the level of indicated reserves in the immediate vicinity of the old workings at approximately 37,000 tonnes with a combined tin and tungsten grade of some 0.8-0.9 per cent., and inferred reserves of some 80-90,000 tonnes, possibly of a similar grade with extensions at depth most likely. In addition to the work underground, an extensive programme of auger and percussion drilling from surface has been completed. The results have shown that mineralisation extends at least 325 metres to the east of the limit of present mine workings. This mineralisation is probably contained within an east-southeastly trending one-shoot typical of the region and its presently undetermined lateral extent at depth may be considerable.

Some preliminary mineral processing test-work showed that good recoveries are attainable using conventional gravity and floatation techniques. While concentrate grades were low in these preliminary test runs, the overall recovery of values and production of saleable concentrates of tin and tungsten from the Gunnislake area is expected to be achieved following further detailed testwork.

#### Conclusions

The south-west of England has a tradition of mining for tin and base metals, and in SWCM's area the grades of tin inferred from past work and recent sampling are in excess of 1 per cent. combined tin and tungsten. Grades in certain key areas are yet to be proven, but on present information it appears that production grades after dilution would be commercially viable. In addition, recent drilling has indicated that silver and zinc may well be important products of a successful mining venture.

By its nature and geology Cornish mining does not lend itself to the proving of large reserves in advance of operation. For reasons of cost, beyond a certain point, production tends to go hand-in-hand with exploration and development. However, exploration results to date suggest that inferred reserves are in excess of two million tonnes, with the potential for considerably greater tonnages, possibly in the multi-million tonne range, on proving the lateral and depth extensions of known lodes.

The Callington licence is unique in virtue of its size. To date only some 15 per cent. of the area has been explored, but three outstanding prospects have already been identified. Each one of these, Redmoor Mine, Blogsters Plantation and Haye South could develop into a major mine in its own right. Smaller prospects such as Silver Valley, Florence, Lady Ashburton and others, could provide valuable additional ore for a mine which may be established at any one of these other opportunities above.

The interest of SWCM offers the opportunity for possible future development of tin, tungsten, zinc and silver mining operations in a stable political climate. This, together with the existence of an established infrastructure, is worth a great deal in economic terms when compared to the cost of new mine development in overseas non-producing countries such as Nigeria, Malaysia or Bolivia. In these countries the cost of establishing a new mine might well be three or four times more expensive than in south-west England for an equivalent sized operation. Furthermore, from an operating point of view, Cornwall has the great advantage of a skilled man-power resource and provides a working environment which is attractive to senior technical management.

Yours faithfully,

MAX LEWINSONH  
ROBERTSON RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
Geological & Mining Consultants

#### Development Plans

The objective of SWCM is to further explore, develop and bring into early production the several prospects outlined in the exploration to date. In planning future work it is possible to consider Redmoor Mine, Blogsters Plantation and together because the latter area is on the westerly extension of the former, and development of the two together may prove to be feasible, working underground from Redmoor and scaling towards the west. Haye South, however, requires separate consideration in view of the quite different subhorizontal nature of the mineralised structures.

At Redmoor and to the west, a phased programme of diamond drilling to depths of approximately 400m. will be completed. The aim is to intersect the main lodes at depth to establish the width of lodes and grades of ore, with the object of proving the much larger potential reserves indicated by RRI. This will be followed, if results so justify, by full feasibility work which will include more underground development, metallurgical testing, and pilot plant operations to refine processing techniques.

At Haye South, an extensive programme of regional geochemistry and rotary percussion drilling is planned to test the full lateral extent of the tin and silver mineralisation. Any further encouraging results here will also lead to feasibility work, including further drilling to fully delineate the mineralised structure, metallurgical test work to maximise recovery of the minerals present, and pilot plant operations in advance of full commercial production.

Other areas within the SWCM licences, as yet unexplored, will gradually be covered by regional reconnaissance. Initially blanket soil geochemistry and geophysics will be interpreted in the light of mineral zoning in order to pinpoint further diamond drilling targets.

#### Potential Scale of Operations

The eventual scale of operations cannot be predicted until full feasibility work is well advanced in the licence areas. However, if further exploration proves the potential reserves at Redmoor Mine and Blogsters Plantation, it would indicate that each area may be capable of producing in excess of 600 tonnes of tin per day. Such an operation would be one of the largest underground tin mines in the world, providing the market with substantial quantities of tin per annum, plus tungsten, zinc and silver.

Similarly, it is not possible at this stage to predict the potential scale of operations at Haye South. However, if the lateral extent of the subhorizontal structure persists over an area of 1 sq. km. (about 8 per cent. of the licence area) with an average width of 5m, then extrapolating at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per day may be feasible. Depending on grades a large tonnage low cost mine of this nature could also be a major tin and silver producer.

It is clear that the development of one or more major new mines would provide a considerable boost to local employment with the creation of several hundred new jobs. In addition, production on this scale would result in substantial benefits to the U.K. economy and provide significant proportion of the annual tin requirements of British industry.

#### Financial Considerations

As a result of the Offer for Sale, SWCM considers that it will have sufficient capital to carry out further exploration and feasibility work as appropriate in its licence areas, including the main prospects at Redmoor Mine and Blogsters Plantation but excluding Haye South. Based on the scale of operations contemplated this may cost in the region of £3 million.

To finance the exploration and development of Haye South, which may itself amount to £3 million or more, SWCM has concluded a joint venture arrangement with Amax under which Amax will bear all exploration and feasibility costs in return for a 50 per cent. interest in the Haye South prospect. More details of this agreement are given in the next section.

To encourage mineral exploration the Government has established a scheme of financial assistance for approved projects. It is relevant that to date SWCM's exploration programme has been approved for grant purpose under the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972. This entitles SWCM to claim 35 per cent. of qualifying expenditure, and it is the intention to continue working under the auspices of this scheme. Subject to certain conditions, grants are generally written off if an exploration project proves adverse, but are repaid over a period of years out of future revenue if a project proves successful.

SWCM estimates that it requires approximately £2 million over the next two years to carry out the planned programme of exploration and development in its licence areas. Feasibility work at Redmoor Mine, Blogsters Plantation and Haye South is estimated to take between two and three years to complete, and thereafter additional capital of £12-15 million may be required to commence production on a commercial scale. At that time SWCM may endeavour to finance such costs by a combination of issuing further share capital and raising term finance from external sources, including possibly U.K. Government or E.C. assisted loans. SWCM does not expect to earn significant income from its mining interests until full scale commercial production starts.

#### Joint Venture Arrangements

SWCM and Amax have agreed to explore, and if appropriate to mine, the Haye South prospect jointly. Several phases of intensive exploration leading to full feasibility are planned, the costs of which will be borne entirely by Amax. In return Amax will earn the right to a 50 per cent. interest in Haye South and the project will be managed with equal responsibility from both parties. Amax has the right to withdraw prior to the completion of full feasibility work, in which case 100 per cent. of Haye South reverts without cost to SWCM.

Once a decision is taken following feasibility to go into full scale production both parties will contribute equally to meet the capital costs. However, SWCM has the option to require Amax to meet all capital costs, and in these circumstances SWCM's interest in Haye South would be progressively diluted but it cannot fall below a 15 per cent. carried interest in the project. Provision is also made for the mine to be managed under a joint operating agreement, the terms of which would be finalised by the parties at the appropriate time.

#### Future Prospects

Tin, tungsten and zinc are base metals which are vital to modern industry. Silver is a precious metal widely used in jewellery apart from its industrial applications. The continuing demand for these metals provides SWCM with a ready market for all its potential output. In the immediate future, therefore, SWCM intends to concentrate on bringing the areas into early production.

SWCM plans to develop as an independent mineral resources company, and will from time to time consider other opportunities should the terms and prospects appear attractive. At present RRI are investigating a number of other areas for SWCM which are mainly in Wales and south-west England and which were actively mined for gold many years ago. The aim is to establish whether any of these areas may be commercially viable in the light of the prevailing gold price. SWCM has no rights in these areas at present, but if encouraging results are obtained it will endeavour to negotiate suitable licences with the Crown.

#### Proceeds of the Offer for Sale

The proceeds of the issue will amount to £2,750,000 out of which the expenses of the issue totalling approximately £230,000 will be paid. Further amounts from the proceeds will be applied to meet exploration and development expenditure in the Callington and Gunnislake areas over the next two to three years. Funds not immediately committed to the exploration programme will be invested for the benefit of SWCM to increase the total resources available for future exploration and development.

#### Directors and Management

Mr Robert Lewinson, FCA, ATII, aged 33 is the Chairman of SWCM. He is a Chartered Accountant and Principal of The Maximilian Partnership, Chartered Accountants. He was appointed Chairman in 1977, and is also Chairman of Dundonian, the parent company of SWCM. He is a member of the Cornish Chamber of Mines and has been involved in Cornish mining since 1974.

General Crossland Penhale, MBE, ACSM, C.Eng., FIMM, aged 55, is Managing Director of SWCM. He is a Mining Engineer and the former Managing Director of South Crofty Limited, for whom he worked from 1963 to 1979 running the South Crofty and Pendavon tin mines in Cornwall. He joined the Board of SWCM at the beginning of 1980. He is a former Governor of the Cornish Chamber of Mines.

Donald George Neville, LLB, aged 49, is the Director responsible for legal affairs. He is a Solicitor and a partner in Messrs. Cardales, Solicitors. Formerly a Director of International Systems Research Limited, a management consultancy company, he joined the Board in 1978 and is also a Director of Dundonian.

Ronald William Potts, TD, JP, aged 82, is an Executive Director of SWCM. He is a retired Lt-Colonel, serving with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (TA). He joined the Board in 1977 and is a member of the Council of the Cornish Chamber of Mines. He has been actively involved in Cornish mineral exploration since 1970, both as a director and a consultant to several exploration projects.

Richard Michael Williams, FCA aged 35, is the Director responsible for financial affairs. He is a Chartered Accountant and partner in Messrs. Benrichas, Chartered Accountants. He joined the Board in 1978 and is also a Director of Dundonian.

#### Geological and Mining Consultants

RRI is one of the largest firms of geological and mining consultants with offices in the U.K., Australia, Canada, U.S.A., Singapore and Indonesia. It has considerable experience of tin and tungsten mining in most major producing countries and has undertaken a number of specific assignments in south-west England.

The members of the professional team which has been working on SWCM's exploration programme are as follows:

Qualifications	Position	Experience	Present
BSc, PhD, FIMM, MAIMM	Geologist	Director of RRI-Mines	
BSc, MIMM	Geologist	Head of Mineral Assessment Unit	
BSc, MSc, DIC, MIMM	Geologist	Senior Geologist	
BSc, FGS, MIMM	Geologist	Senior Geologist	
ACSM, MIMM, MAIMM	Mining Engineer	Senior Mining Engineer	
BSc, MIMM	Mineral Processing Engineer	Head of Mineral Process Studies Unit	

#### Risk Factors

Investment in mineral exploration is speculative. The exploration and development of mineral resources requires substantial investment. Such investment involves a degree of risk and results cannot be predicted. The factors to be taken into account include the following:

- The nature and geology of Cornish mining preclude the proving of substantial reserves in advance of operation.
- Although inferred reserves are stated to exceed two million tonnes in the Callington and Gunnislake areas the ore may prove not to be economically recoverable because of factors which cannot be foreseen until further work is completed.
- The unexpected parts of the Callington area may after investigation prove not to contain any economically recoverable reserves.
- As a small mining company, SWCM may be forced to part with a proportion of its beneficial interest in the event of a takeover. In this event, SWCM may be forced to part with a proportion of its beneficial interest to achieve full commercial production.
- The market prices of tin, tungsten, zinc and silver are volatile (Figure 5). Apart from industrial supply and demand, many external factors which cannot be foreseen may have an impact on the market price of these minerals.
- Planning permission to mine in the main areas would be required. Much of the licence area is zoned for mineral development but permission to mine cannot be obtained in advance. Planning permission to explore the main areas has been granted and subsequently extended.

#### Accounts and Dividends

There is set out in Appendix 1 a copy of the Report by the Auditors and Reporting Accountants showing the financial results of SWCM for the four years ended on 31st March 1980, and a Pro Forma Balance Sheet prepared on the basis that the new shares have been taken up under the Offer for Sale. The accounts indicate that a little revenue has been earned from the processing of minerals. This pattern is likely to continue whilst exploration and development takes place.

No dividends have been paid by SWCM since the date of its incorporation. SWCM's policy with regard to the distribution of future profits will be determined in the light of circumstances once a profitable mining venture has been established.

#### Promises

SWCM shares office accommodation with its parent company Dundonian at Downs House, Brighton Road, Banstead, Surrey which comprises a 4,000 sq. ft. self-contained office building. SWCM also has a local office at Tredethy, Bodmin, Cornwall, which is shared with the Tredethy Estate as part of the services agreement with Mr. R. W. Potts. As exploration progresses, however, SWCM plans to establish offices on site in the Callington area.

Yours faithfully,

MAX LEWINSONH

Chairman

#### Appendix 1 Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of the Report from Berke, Cohen, Fine and Partners, Chartered Accountants, dated 22nd May 1980.

14 John Prince Street, London W1M 9HS,  
22nd May 1980.

We have examined the accounts of South West Consolidated Minerals Limited (SWCM) for the period from

1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980 which we audited and which were prepared under the historical cost convention.

The summarised Profit and Loss Accounts, Balance Sheets and Statements of Source and Application of Funds set out below are based on the audited accounts. No adjustments thereto are considered appropriate.

In our opinion the summaries and the notes thereto give, under the historical cost convention, a true and fair view of:

1. The state of affairs of SWCM at the dates stated.
2. The profits of SWCM attributable to the shareholders for the periods stated.
3. The source and application of funds of SWCM for the periods stated.
4. The Pro Forma Balance Sheet of SWCM following completion of the Offer for Sale.

## EAL NEWS

# The 'insider' becomes illegal

## Markets

air those who bases on price from 00.01 1980. For the markets were country, those little whisper will be commercial offence.

The courts for has been almost 10 ill in November, the "insider" is the Com-

charge has al-elf on keeping order, shying it believed jacket of the

giving column each day.

which could re- ry and discre- th those who

it remains the courts will tighten Act by pre-

key issues in will have to a definition of information

it could spread ers' much fur-

company directors, ants and other the Act is

it price sensi- easily defined in which could price up or

s it as any in- not generally if it were to materially the shares,

answer lies in action was ob- nce was the nyone gaining / to be known / circle of the an "insider"

ens, as in the- ally chronicled actor, late for as his excuse

that he was locked in takeover talks.

It is not the intention of the Act to make him an "insider" if he is confident that the person who receives the information will not deal on it.

But the grey area comes with those who are perhaps in possession of one piece of information from the company and identify accurately some future course of events.

It is unlikely that the company chairman in the shoe business, known to be looking for a takeover, would be thought to be passing on "insider" information if he accidentally drops his first class train ticket to Northampton which is seen by an astute investor who puts two and two together, gambles on a certain Northampton company being the chairman's bid victim and deals.

The crucial issue would appear to be whether information comes from the company or not. And if it does, whether any person within the company or its advisers passed on information knowing that it would be used as a basis for dealing.

For the directors and their families, the rules are fairly precise. What is still unclear is the position of brokers' and jobbers' analysts. It is their job to elicit as much information from a company as possible.

One to advise the jobber, the other for his brokers to advise investment clients.

The Act mentions the jobber specifically. The new rules say he can deal on information which he would normally get in doing his job — that it would be reasonable to expect him to obtain in the ordinary course of that business.

But is the gathering of confidential information by his analysts classified as "inside" and if so, is the jobber "inside" by allowing it to influence him making a price?

Similarly it is thought that under the Act a broker would be "inside" if he asked a client why he was buying a certain stock and received a piece of "price sensitive" information in a reply.



Volatile share price movements... to the suspicious, the first sign of an "insider" deal.

If however he didn't ask the question and merely dealt as instructed, he would be in the clear... but in line for at the very least a "carpeting" for not asking the question if it was subsequently found that he had dealt for someone with "insider" knowledge.

But the Act was not primarily aimed at the market's price makers and dealers. For those in a privileged position who use knowledge gained by virtue of that position for self gain.

However, there are still two other grey areas which need sorting out: the position of the institutional investor and the financial journalist.

For some time it has been the practice of companies with big institutional shareholders to call special meetings for these investors normally when some "clarification" of the company's position is needed.

Chairmen have always maintained that no information is passed on during these exclusive gatherings which other shareholders are unaware of.

Philip Robinson

## Business appointments

## New chief executive at British Steel

Mr John Duthar has been appointed to succeed Mr P. G. Taylor as chief executive, British Steel Corporation (Industry).

Sir Jasper Hollom has been made chairman of Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

Mr G. A. Gilhespy, at present on secondment to The Joint Credit Card Company as director and chief executive, is returning to Midland Bank as a general manager, in strategic banking. Mr Gilhespy will assume his duties in corporate finance division of Mr A. R. Holmes, who is due to retire later in the year.

Mr K. N. Baker, Mr J. C. Callow and Mr M. R. Cole have become directors of Hartley Cooper. Mr M. J. Hunt has been appointed a director of Hartley Cooper United Kingdom. A new managing director of Hartley Cooper Technical Services has been formed. The directors are Mr J. Lewis, chairman; Mr J. E. Barrett, Mr J. R. Bassett, Mr M. C. E. Haynes and Mr N. W. Lawrence.

Mr E. W. Cook becomes an additional director of Arbutnott Latin American Holdings.

Mr P. E. Cooper has been made chairman of Spymex 1948 to replace Mr J. M. Evans who is retiring after 34 years service.

Mr Robert F. Corrigan and Mr Crawford A. Black have been named as non-executive directors of Minet Holdings. Mr Peter S. Christie becomes a director.

Mr Michael Morgan has been appointed a publishing director of IPC Transport Press.

Mr Derek L. W. Holloway is now a director of BSA Metal Powders.

Mr Brian Bouchier has been promoted from sales director of COMAC to deputy managing director. Mr Roger Medley becomes financial director and Mr Jackson, previously director of COMAC and company secretary, is now joint deputy chairman.

Mr R. W. Turner joins the board of D. S. Turner & Co. Mr James Loug is to succeed Mr Tony Russell as chairman of Diamond Shamrock Europe.

Mr G. J. MacGillivray has been elected a director of the Ante-lagasta (Calif) & Bolivia Railway Company.

(C) If any question shall arise at any meeting as to the materiality of a director's interest or as to the entitlement of any director to vote and such question is not resolved by voluntary agreement to abstain from voting such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any other director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the director concerned have not been fairly disclosed.

(D) The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of the or the last preceding article to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of such provisions.

## Directors and other interests

(a) As at 30th May, 1980 and upon completion of the Offer, no Director has or will have any interest in the share capital of SWCM save to the extent to which Directors may acquire shares pursuant to the Offer for Sale.

(b) Save as disclosed in this document, no other person has any interest in the issued share capital of SWCM.

(c) RRI has no interest, direct or indirect in any assets which since 30th May, 1978 have been or are proposed to be acquired, disposed of by or leased to SWCM.

(d) No Director of SWCM has ever had as disclosed in this paragraph:

(i) any beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which since 30th May, 1978 have been or are

(ii) a material interest in any contract or arrangement entered into by SWCM which is significant in relation to the business of SWCM taken as a whole.

(e) The following are particulars of the Service Agreements between SWCM and its Directors:

Name of Director	Date	Expiry Date	Appointment	Annual remuneration
R. C. Pennington	20th May, 1980	30th June, 1986	Managing Director	£16,000
G. C. Pennington	20th May, 1980	30th June, 1986	Executive Director	£10,000
G. Nevile	2,000	2,000		
R. M. Williams	5,000	5,000		

All these applications are liable to be scaled down on the same basis as other applicants, save to the extent that they may be given preference by virtue of their shareholdings in Dundonian or their position as officers or employees of Dundonian and its subsidiaries.

In addition, MIL Securities Limited, of which M. R. Lewinsohn and D. G. Neville are directors, has indicated that it intends to apply for approximately 180,000 SWCM shares in accordance with the preferential arrangements for Dundonian shareholders.

## Consents

Messrs. Burke, Cohen, Fine and Partners and Robertson Research International Limited have given and have not withdrawn their written consents to the inclusion herein of the respective references to themselves and their Reports, in the form and context in which they respectively appear.

## Material Contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into since incorporation and are or may be material:

(a) The Sponsorship Agreement between SWCM and Rows Rudd & Co. referred to in paragraph 5 above.

(b) The Underwriting Agreements referred to in paragraph 4 above.

(c) The Agreement with Amax referred to above.

(d) The Exploration and Mining Licences referred to above.

## Taxation

The Directors of SWCM have been advised that, following completion of the Offer for Sale, SWCM will not be a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

## General

(a) Save as disclosed herein, no share or loan capital of SWCM has, within the period from incorporation to the date of this advertisement, been issued or agreed to be issued for cash or for a consideration other than cash and no such capital of SWCM is now proposed to be issued.

(b) No share or loan capital of SWCM is or has been agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

(c) Save for the underlying compensation referred to herein no commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted by SWCM within the period from incorporation to the publication of this document in connection with the issue or sale of any part of its share or loan capital.

(d) No material issue of shares of SWCM (other than to shareholders prior to existing holdings) will be made within one year of the date hereof without prior approval of SWCM in general meeting.

(e) No issue of shares of SWCM will be made which would effectively take the control of SWCM without prior approval of SWCM in general meeting.

Save as set out in section above headed "Exploration and Mining Licences" SWCM is not engaged in any exploration or mining activities and no litigation or claim of material importance is known to the Directors of SWCM to be pending or threatened against it, nor has SWCM any claims against third parties concerning exploration rights nor, so far as the Directors of SWCM are aware, any legal claim concerning exploration rights made or notified by third parties against it.

(f) The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors of SWCM must be raised by the issue of the shares now being offered for (a) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 as regards the matters therein specified is made as follows:

(i)	Nil
(ii)	£230,000
(iii)	Nil
(iv)	£2,250,000

The above amounts are to be provided exclusively out of the proceeds of the issue of the shares now being offered for sale, having regard to the Underwriting Agreements referred to in paragraph 4 above, the receipt of which amounts is assured.

(g) The documents referred to in the Prospectus delivered to the Register of Companies for registration were the signed written consents referred to in paragraph 5 above and copies of the material contracts referred to in paragraph 5 above.

## Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection during normal business hours on any weekday (5 days a week) excepted at the offices of Rows Rudd & Co., 63 London Wall, London EC2M 5UQ and Nabarro Nathanson, 76 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 4BN, up to and including 20th June, 1980:

(a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of SWCM.

(b) the audited Accounts of SWCM for the two years ended 31st March, 1979.

(c) the material contracts referred to in paragraph 5 above.

(d) the Service Agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above.

(e) the Accountants' Report of Burke, Cohen Fine and Partners.

(f) the Geological and Mining Consultants Report of RRI.

(g) the written consents referred to in paragraph 5 above.

30th May, 1980

## Procedure for Application

Applications from the public must be made on the Application Form below and when completed should be returned to The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, New Issues Department, 62 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DE so as to arrive no later than 10.00 a.m. on 5th June, 1980. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares, for multiples of 200 shares up to 2,000 shares, for multiples of 500 shares up to 10,000 shares and for multiples of 10,000 shares up to 100,000 shares.

Applications from Dundonian Shareholders (on the basis of shares outstanding on 23rd May, 1980) can also be made to them. Applications for shares in excess of 100,000 shares must be made in writing to the Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, 62 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DE.

Applications for shares in excess of 100,000 shares must be accompanied by a cheque for the full amount payable on application.

Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying of appointments) of two or more directors to offices or employment with the Company or any of its subsidiaries, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to separately and in such cases each of the directors concerned (if not debenture holder) may be entitled to vote under paragraph 4(b)(v) of this article) shall be entitled to vote (and to be counted in the quorum on which he is debenture holder) in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters:

giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at, or for the benefit of, the Company or any subsidiary for the time being of the Company;

any loan, advance or other credit or facility in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which he is or is to be interested as a participant in a underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;

proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as officer or shareholder or otherwise however, provided that he is not the holder of shares of such company (or of any class of the equity share capital of such company) for which he has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes.

Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying of appointments) of two or more directors to offices or employment with the Company or any of its subsidiaries, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to separately and in such cases each of the directors concerned (if not debenture holder) may be entitled to vote under paragraph 4(b)(v) of this article) shall be entitled to vote (and to be counted in the quorum on which he is debenture holder) in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters:

giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at, or for the benefit of, the Company or any subsidiary for the time being of the Company;

any loan, advance or other credit or facility in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which he is or is to be interested as a participant in a underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;

proposal concerning any



## Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begun, Today. Dealings End, June 13. 5 Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23

5 forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Fund	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross	Div.	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Company	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.										
Stock	Friday	week	Yield	Yield	Friday	week	pence	% P/E	Company	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Company	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Company	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.	Company	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross	Div.					
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																																					
<b>A - B</b>																																					
ABF	569.6	-1.0	13.000	14.372	10.00	-1.0	10.00	1.00	A&B Research	134	45	20.6	1.2	8.7	5.114,000	Dorset Hides	51	+1	7.8	15.3	2.8	34.2m	McKechnie Bros	38	-5	9.3	11.5	3.4	5,262,000	Rothschild	300	-4	13.5	14.4	2.8		
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Ind Prod	161	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Dowling & H	135	-1	4.8	14.0	2.8	47.0m	Tillbury Corp	101	-1	10.0	9.2	2.4	4,700,000	SAC	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Dreamland Elec	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Magnet & Söhns	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Invest	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Man Afry Hldgs	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Europe	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Tomkins F. H.	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot National	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Tozer Nemeth	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Trilateral H Ltd	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot United	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Transport Dev	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Trilateral H Ltd	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000	Scot Northern	300	-4	13.1	13.1	2.4
ABF	196.4	-1.0	10.102	12.551	10.102	-1.0	10.102	12.551	ABF Hldgs	170	-1	5.0	S	b	35.1	18.6	5.114,000	Druce & Scott	135	-1	11.1	24.4	4.4	5,220,000	Translink	161	-5	10.0	9.1	2.4	4,700,000</						

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